

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE WEEKLY

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TORONTO, 1941

LANCE-CORPORAL AGAR LOCKWOOD, TRAINEE AT ONE OF CANADA'S BASIC TRAINING CENTRES, SHOWERS AFTER A DAY'S WORK. THE STORY IS ON PAGE 4

THE FRONT PAGE

This means that half the people who want them must be made to go without them, and that the Government must decide which half. And the only answer to that is rationing. The financial editor of SATURDAY NIGHT was arguing for rationing three months ago.

What Canada Missed

THE death of Newton Wesley Rowell should give all serious Canadians occasion for much searching of heart. Here was a man with an intense and entirely unselfish desire for public service; a lawyer of outstanding ability, who was perfectly willing to neglect, and did during a dozen years largely neglect,

his professional career in order to engage in the business of governing the country, first as an Opposition member of the Legislature of his province, and then as a member of the Government of the Dominion. But from the date when the Coalition Government was dismissed by the electors in 1920, he had no further opportunity of engaging in the conduct of public affairs until Mr. King made him chairman of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations only a few months before ill health put an end to his public usefulness.

There are two well known reasons for the failure of Canada to utilize the services of an available public man of such universally admitted ability. One is his "austerity," to which

all obituary notices have drawn attention. One was the fact that on the issue of conscription in 1917 he left his party—as did many other members, some for reasons much less valid and sincere to join Sir Robert Borden. Neither of these reasons is creditable to Canada. In older days Canada was not used to reject great men because they were austere, nor to prefer men to high office because they were mountebanks skilled in flattering and entertaining the crowd. And in older and more politically experienced democracies the people are not accustomed to reject great men because they have changed their allegiance from one party to another on account of some great issue which seemed to them more important than party consistency.

It is to be noted that Mr. Rowell's reputation and status were in no wise diminished after 1920; it was indeed his reputation and status that made him the obvious man to head the Rowell Commission, which desperately needed an Ontario statesman of something less than simon-pure Liberal coloring. All that happened was that neither the party which he had left nor the party which he had joined had any further use for him. As he had a career quite independent of politics, and was not the sort of man to intrigue himself back into political occupation, the country had to do without him, except for his two years as Chief Justice of Ontario, a position which could readily have been filled by a man with equal qualifications in law but fewer for public life. Few recent funerals have created so profound a sense of public tragedy as that of Monday last.

On Being Anti-British

IT IS much to be regretted that the discussion of the proper policy to be followed by the Canadian Government in the marshalling and direction of Canadian effort in the present tremendous war should provoke so much bitter feeling and so many charges of treason to Canada or to the British Commonwealth of Nations as the case may be. The Montreal Na-

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PRICE control in Canada moves steadily towards its appointed destination, with nobody admitting what that destination is. The insuperable logic of necessity shows clearly that what we have ahead of us is general rationing of almost everything, certainly of everything which comes anywhere near the classification of necessities. Whether the Government does not yet recognize this itself, or whether it recognizes it but prefers to let it dawn upon the Canadian people by slow degrees, we cannot tell. To us it seems that it would be much better that the Canadian public should be prepared for it in advance, for which reason we are utilizing this space in an attempt to do some preparation.

On another point we feel pretty certain that it is the Government which requires preparation, and that is the point of the fixation of prices at the level charged by the individual seller in the base period. About three weeks of the application of this principle—which requires one firm to sell at a different price from another firm in the same locality, simply because it was selling at a different price in September-October—will suffice to show its complete unworkability, whereupon the Government will proceed to establish a declared and uniform price, possibly not for all Canada but by districts, on each article concerning which difficulty has arisen.

By the basic theory upon which the Government is working, this price will be lower than that at which the existing demand would consume the whole of the offered supply, and only two alternatives will then present themselves: to allow the supply to pass into the hands of hoarders, or to ration it in such a way that everybody gets his fair share. Rationing is not a matter which can be arranged for at a day's notice, and we earnestly hope that somebody at Ottawa is already preparing the cards and certificates which will be required in order to make sure that, when the number of fifty-cent frying pans available for sale is X, and the number of persons desperately anxious to buy frying pans and having fifty cents with which to do so is 2X, the frying pans shall be distributed where they will do the most good.

ipping interests of American as well pressed for action unlikely the government acted even now quietly exercised sources in Washington States wants a its warships and to Alaska waters, at this until Ripple down to thirty feet le surface. Department was ory in proof of the Rock. In 1875 the a sidewheel steam-uns, cracked up on otal loss. The 300 ew were stranded days without proo trade their pants venison. al of Ripple Rock Vancouver Island's eing linked to the way. Sixty years strong campaign ne use of the rock centre pier of al bring trains all ilifax to Victoria. rtation has made necessary.

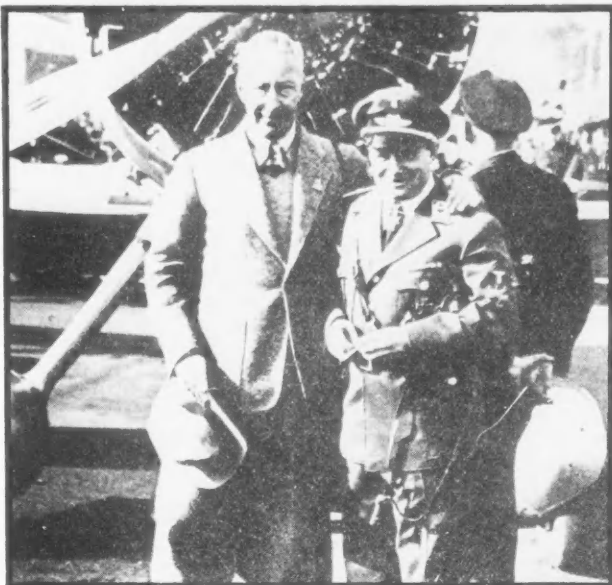
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PEOPLE make news



Colonel-General Ernst Udet, 45, quartermaster-general of the German Air Force and flying ace of World War I, shown here, right, with "Little Willie", son of the ex-Kaiser, was killed in an accident last week while testing "a new weapon". A state funeral was held for Udet and Luftwaffe Squadron No. 3 was named in his honor. He was technical advisor to the Luftwaffe, developed Nazi parachute technique.



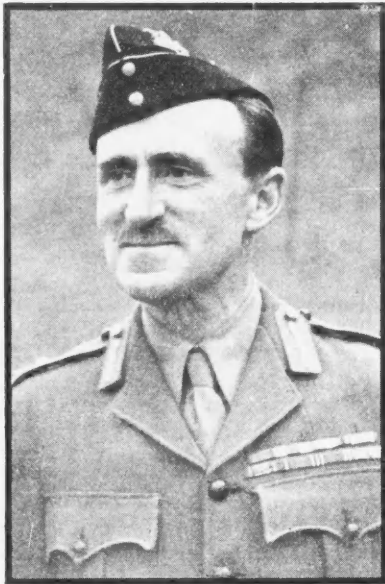
General Charles Huntziger, No. 3 man in the Vichy regime, who, with 7 other persons was killed in a plane crash near Le Vigan in German-held territory, last week. Huntziger was returning from a conference with General Maxime Weygand in Africa. General Huntziger was Minister of War in the Vichy government, in which office he succeeded Weygand. He signed the Nazi Armistice.



Last week the British War Office announced a shake-up in the top officers commanding British forces. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pownall, 53, above, vice-chief of the General staff, was selected for a "special appointment", the nature of which was



not disclosed. General Sir Alan Brooke, above, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, replaced General Sir John Dill as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. General Brooke, 58, is a specialist in mechanization, gunnery and anti-aircraft defence.



fence. Succeeding General Brooke as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces is Lieutenant-General B. C. T. Paget, 54, above. Paget commanded British forces in Norway in the Spring of 1940 and was highly praised for his skill in withdrawing his troops.



In the United States last week was U Maung Saw, right, Premier of Burma, shown here at La Guardia Field, New York, as he arrived aboard the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon. With him is his secretary U Tut. Fresh from a conference with British leaders, Premier Saw said he was "very much disappointed" in his efforts to obtain Dominion status for Burma. The British said "After the war".



The Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the wealthiest of India's fabulously wealthy Princes, who has placed his entire State at the disposal of the King. To date he has donated £150,000 for fighter planes and has bought 10,000,000 rupees' worth of defence bonds. He has made large contributions to the Viceroy's Fund. Hyderabad factories, which are among India's most modern, are working at capacity.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

"Science" and the Levine Case

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE enclosed excerpt from *Science*, one of the most generally read scientific journals in America, speaks for itself. The widely-publicized fact that an internationally known Canadian scientist has been deprived of his livelihood and imprisoned for a year on a fantastic charge completely unsupported by evidence, is bound to have an extremely adverse effect on Canada's reputation among an important group of intelligent Americans.

As a Canadian resident in the States, I feel very deeply the discredit and contempt which such typically Fascist practices on the part of high Canadian officials as those described by the writer of this article are likely to bring on our institutions and government. Cases of this sort are all the more indefensible when compared—as compared they must inevitably be, in the States as elsewhere—with the magnificent way in which civil liberties have been maintained under incomparably greater stress in England. The repeated stands taken by the British House of Commons during the past two years against government attempts (no doubt well-intentioned) to restrict personal freedom in various ways have been an inspiring and instructive proof for the whole world of the value of democracy. It is sad that the Canadian Parliament has not had the same amount of guts.

In view of the treatment meted out to Dr. Levine, one cannot help but wonder how Mr. Lapointe would have dealt with such leading English scientists and thinkers as Professors Haldane, Hogben and Bernal, Dr. Needham and Mr. Wells, had some of the opinions which they have freely and repeatedly expressed since 1939 been voiced in Canada.

There is one particularly disturbing aspect of the Levine case on

which several of my American friends have commented. Clearly the struggle for Dr. Levine's release has been supported by influential men in the United States and England as well as in Canada. Notwithstanding this, a period of five full months elapsed before his release from internment. What would be the fate of other men, equally innocent, equally unjustly held, who did not have the advantage of being championed by presidents of universities, former chief justices, members of parliament and well-known professors? Perhaps some of your readers can give my friends the answer to this one.

R. YATE STANIER, Research Fellow, Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University, Pacific Grove, Calif.

The article to which Mr. Stanier refers is too long for reprinting in our columns, consisting as it does of a very complete and substantially accurate account of the various proceedings by which Dr. Levine was first sentenced to, and served, six months' imprisonment for "possession of documents intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty," was then immediately interned, and was finally released unconditionally some four months later, after correspondence between the Minister of Justice and the American Association of Scientific Workers. The article points out that possession in Canada of Communist pamphlets which are freely printed in Britain is an offence. It was written before the announcement that the University of Toronto would not continue to use Dr. Levine's services. The writer of the article is Harry Grundfest, who holds a high professional position and is a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. *Science* is of course one of the most influential publications in the United States. Ed.

A Critic's Centenary

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

FEW dramatic critics ever have their centenaries remembered. This is no reflection on the art they practise, but inevitably they are creatures of the day—or the first night. Their work is as ephemeral as most of the plays and the actors they criticize much more so, in fact. Even when people do remember the play or the player, they seldom remember what was said about them or who said it.

It is therefore a pleasant surprise to find the centenary of Clement Scott being recognized as an event worthy of comment even in these crowded and troubled days. And Clement Scott was not even a good critic!—not by any really exacting standard. But he was a great lover of the stage, he knew an immense amount about it, and he wrote out of his enthusiasm with an endless fluency. Above all, he expressed perfectly the attitude of the average English play-goer of his time.

As a result, probably no other critic in the history of the English stage ever had so much influence as he with producers and players. He could make them and he could break them—and they knew it. But as to influence on the development of the English stage, he had simply none at all, or merely a deterrent one. He was the sworn and powerful enemy of all innovation, of all new movement. Ibsen, for instance, he regarded merely as a dull sort of charlatan.

Scott was really a great reporter of the theatre. Night after night during a quarter of a century (from 1873 to 1898) he took his seat in the box always reserved for him, an impressive figure with waxed moustaches and a flower in his button-hole. He always arrived before the overture, and waited inexorably to the end an example that a good many other dramatic critics might well follow. Then he went to the office of The Daily Telegraph, and dashed off a column

or two, while producers and players waited in an agony of apprehension to read what he had to say.

Scott's method was simply to tell the public, vividly and forcefully, what took place on the stage, and whether in his opinion it was good or bad. He knew what he liked, and he knew what they liked not what they ought to like. And they were entirely ready to follow his lead. Other critics may have had finer perceptions than his, a wider and more cultured outlook, a better style. But he was the czar of the English stage.

P. O'D.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

tionally daily, *Le Devoir*, considered it necessary a few days ago to devote two wide columns of its front page to discussing the charge which it claimed to have been made against it, of being "anti-British." That term has, of course, no definite meaning, although we think there are periodicals to which it can properly be applied. We have applied it ourselves to the *Sunday Evening Post*, whose editor however repudiates it as earnestly as does Mr. Georges Pelletier, editor of *Le Devoir*.

We think it is a pity to describe *Le Devoir* as anti-British. Our own objection to the policy of that paper is not that it is anti-British but that it advocates courses which in our belief are profoundly unwise and dangerous for Canada herself. Prior to the decision of Parliament in 1939, *Le Devoir* was opposed to any participation by Canada in the war which by the middle of that year was already looming pretty obviously on the horizon. It had a perfect right to be so, a good many other loyal Canadians were so, and we should not think of describing it as anti-British for being so. Upon the declaration of war by the Canadian Parliament, *Le Devoir* took the position, as expressed in the language of its recent article, "that it is impossible to recall that which is

"TOUJOURS GAI"

(For the R.A.F.)

"He has outsoared the shadow of our night."

Bravely he kept his tryst with Death—
Who somehow knew it would come to pass.

But he tipped his cap at a rakish slant,
And he gave himself a smile, in the glass.

If his hand was clenched, there was none to see,
If his heart was sore for the home he missed,
And the eager face of his dearest love
And her flying hair . . . and the lips he'd kissed.

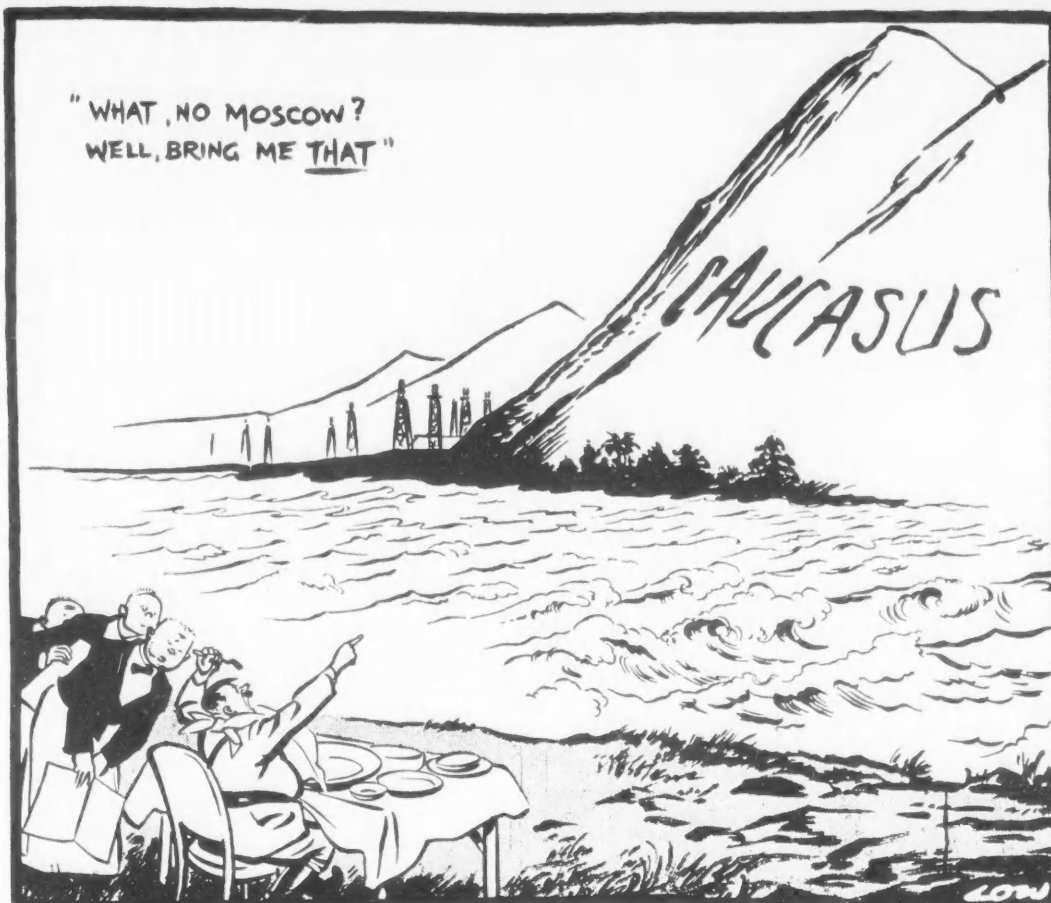
He had made for himself, from a little phrase,
A shield and a buckler to save the day—
And the little phrase was a bit of himself,
And he laughed, when he said it: "Toujours gai!"

MONA GOULD.

just and that the thing to be done now is to win the war, without ruining Canada in the process." The italics are not ours, they are those of *Le Devoir*. The italicized phrase indicates, to our mind, an entirely false concept of the nature of the war and of the relationship of Canada to it. It implies that, from the moment when the two things become incompatible, it is more important in the eyes of *Le Devoir* that Canada should not be ruined than that the war should be won. There have been no doubt been wars concerning which this is true. It was true, no doubt, of the South African war. *Le Devoir* would no doubt maintain, and we should as strongly deny, that it was true of the First World War. The idea that it is true of the present war seems to us, not necessarily anti-British, but profoundly mistaken. We cannot imagine any "ruin" for Canada more serious than that of being defeated by Nazi Germany. We wish that *Le Devoir* would particularize as to the kind of ruin that it anticipates for Canada if we fight too hard in this war. And we earnestly hope that *Le Devoir* will not, on account of these or any other expressions of ours, accuse *Saturday Night* of being more interested in "England" than in Canada.

The Weekly Press

THE conferring of an honorary degree of the University of Toronto upon that distinguished veteran editor and dean of weekly journalism, Mr. David Williams of the *Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin*, is an eminently proper and gratifying academic recognition of the importance of the weekly local newspaper. There is of course a special and personal reason for it, in the fact that Mr. Williams was the founder of the Huron Institute, which has done and is doing so much to stimulate and satisfy interest in the history of Huronia and of the Jesuit Missions, and also in his services to the local government of Collingwood. But these are but sidelines in the life-work of one whose pen has for many years been a powerful factor in the affairs of his community, and



whose influence has aided powerfully in raising the standards of local weekly journalism all over Canada. It is as a representative editor that "Dave" Williams is being honored; and it is as editor that he will, we are prepared to wager a large wad of copy-paper, simply detest being called "Doctor" Williams by anybody except a delinquent subscriber.

The weekly newspaper press of Canada—the small-town and country weekly press—is coming into its own these days, largely no doubt as the result of having an excellent organization to look after its specific interests. It was invited to send a representative with the party of editors who visited England under the auspices of the British Council, and sent Mr. Hugh Templin of Fergus, who has been doing a magnificent job in the supplying of material about the visit to an immense number of weeklies, and probably has the largest readership of anybody in that party.

Much Too Sensitive

WE HAVE had plenty of occasions to note, and to ask our readers to note, the state of exacerbated sensitiveness which is now prevalent among public men and those who have contact with them, and which is presumably due to the exceptional stresses which the war is imposing upon all the machinery of our political and economic life. But there has been no more striking example of it than the extravagant uproar which has been raised over Mr. King's reference, on the last day of the session, to the Canadian Press and its report of his visit to the troops at Aldershot.

That it would have been much better, and more dignified, for Mr. King not to say what he did say, we most readily admit. But what he did say was not very bad, and he said it at a time when he had every excuse for being in a bad temper on account of a totally different matter. The Canadian Prime Minister is performing a very difficult piece of work and must be under very considerable strain; and he is doing it under a barrage of very vigorous and at times rather venomous criticism. We may pause here to ask the *Ottawa Journal* whether it has seen the *Toronto Telegram's* cartoon of Friday, November 21, and if so, whether it is still prepared to maintain its statement of a few days earlier that "No statesman in any country anywhere receives fairer, more respectful or more considerate treatment by the press than Prime Minister King receives from the daily newspapers of Canada."

But Mr. King's worst difficulties, like those of any other statesman, are those which are manufactured for him by his friends. And the difficulty out of which Mr. King was extricating himself on that last day of the session was one into which he had been plunged by the fantastic folly of his friend Mr. Pouliot; and it is no use to argue that Mr. Pouliot is just a comedian, because a comedian supporter can cause more trouble to a Government than a dozen serious opponents. Mr. Pouliot had enshrined in Hansard the sapient observation

that Prime Minister King was responsible for the fact that the Canadian troops have not yet been employed on a large scale in any active theatre, adding: "and the young fools that made some noise when the Prime Minister visited them ignored the fact that if they were still alive, if they had not been killed in the Dunkirk retreat, it was because of the very wise and patriotic recommendation of my leader, the chief of the Liberal party, the Prime Minister of Canada." If any supporter of Mr. King could utter anything more embarrassing to him than that, we are at a loss to know what it would be.

In dealing with Mr. Pouliot, Mr. King, who must have been inwardly boiling, was naturally obliged to preserve the appearance of perfect good temper. The only evidence of anything other than good temper in the entire speech is a sarcastic phrase in its last sentence. Mr. King had drawn the attention of the House to the fact that the famous Aldershot booing was not reported in the British press nor by the other press agencies, and concluded: "But, for reasons best known to the representatives of the Canadian Press, that particular report was circulated to all parts of the world, as a means, no doubt, of helping Canada's war effort." That sentence has been construed, quite improperly in our opinion, into a personal attack upon Mr. R. K. Carnegie, the very capable and honest journalist who sent out the report.

We think that Mr. Carnegie did right to send out the report, and that the Canadian Press did right to circulate it. The considerations which govern the attitude of the British press, which was dealing with a distinguished visitor from another country and a body of troops from that same country, were not applicable to the Canadian Press, which was serving the newspapers of the land from which both Mr. King and the soldiers came. The attitude (even if thus informally manifested) of the Canadian troops towards the head of the Canadian Government is too important a matter not to be a legitimate subject of Canadian news. Mr. King, however, is entitled to think otherwise, and to express himself otherwise in the House of Commons. The language in which he expressed himself does not seem to us to call for any apology. In its original form it contained apparently one absurd word, the presence of which was not however surprising in the extemporaneous remarks of a man in a state of considerable annoyance. Mr. King as reported in the press spoke of the booing story as a "rumor." Even in the Unrevised Hansard the word appeared as "report," from which we conclude either (1) that the press gallery did not hear Mr. King correctly, or (2) that Mr. King was among the first to perceive the impropriety of the word "rumor."

The indignation of the Canadian Press has provided the anti-King newspapers with a lot of useful material, but we cannot see much other justification for it. We hope that all parties concerned will now forget about the matter and get on with the war. We say "all parties concerned," but we haven't really very much hope about Mr. Pouliot.

THE PASSING SHOW

ISOLATIONIST geography: The equator is an imaginary line running round the earth at latitude zero, and longitudes 20 W. and 160 E. are a Maginot Line running round the earth at right angles to it.

A Toronto robber who got away with several thousand dollars from a bakery is to be identified by the fact that he wore a sweater with "There'll always be an England" on it. This method of collecting for Bundles for Britain will have to be discouraged.

Berlin officials say that the Libyan offensive is "not what Stalin wants." We fancy it is not what Hitler wants either.

"We can dismiss at once the bogey that Hitler can invade the western hemisphere," said Mr. Hoover last week. There are lots of things that can be dismissed at once, and fortunately Mr. Hoover was one of them a few years ago.

Mr. King thinks that the Canadian Press should have suppressed the Aldershot booing. But the Canadian people have a right to know what perils their leader had to face.

The Nazis are reported to be training officials to rule the British colonies in Africa, indicating that they believe in pre-Natal influence.

The Y.M.C.A. has requested 864 sets of boxing gloves for the Canadian troops in Britain. Somebody want to fight?

Milk is more needed in England than anything else, showing that the tight little island is quite uncowed by German attacks.

It is reported that there is a movement in Tokyo to revive the system of political parties. The object is to give the members of the Diet a choice of saying "Yes" or "Yes indeed."

Chiang Kai-shek called last week for an ABCD alliance against Japan. Its object would be to place the flowery kingdom in the alphabet soup.

German soldiers in Russia are reported as wearing women's furs against the cold, which explains why they have muffed so many attacks on Leningrad.

DILEMMA

("A new German Peace Offensive is expected shortly," *B.B.C. news*.)

The gaunt German eagle cried:
"Powder my feathers!
They're rusty and black,
And stained by all weathers,
But powder them grey,
I'm a *dore* for the day.
The Fuehrer is launching
A new Peace Offensive,
Colossal, extensive!
There's no hope of staunching
His nosebleed pacific;
It's simply terrific!"

(The eagle grew pensive.)
"With a dove's role I'm saddled,
I dare not conjecture
What Adolf will say
Should I lay an egg
In the midst of his lecture,
And it's *sure* to be added.
(Don't spread it, I beg
Though heraldic and legal,
I'm a *lady* eagle!"

The *New York Times* says that mud is Russia's ally. We won't feel content until it's Germany's name.

Stalin has said that he would like to meet Roosevelt to thank him for American aid. We think it would be nice if Churchill could arrange a meeting in Berlin for the three of them.

The Admiralty reports that *H.M.S. Lively*, commanded by Lieut. Commander W. F. E. Hussey, was engaged in the recent destruction of enemy convoys in Musso's Sea. Quite a lively hussy evidently.



1 Twenty-three-year-old Agar Lockwood, anxious to join the Army, seeks information from a recruiting staff member before enlistment booth.



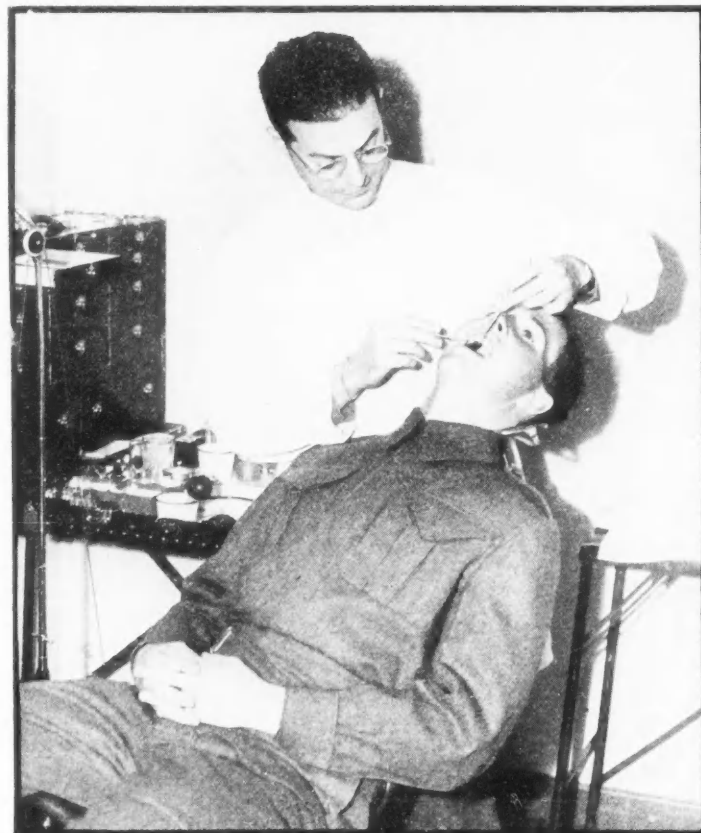
2 Inside the enlistment booth, Lockwood obtains further information on the Army and decides to enlist. From here, he will be sent to a central recruiting bureau. Applicants under the influence of drink are not accepted.



3 In the Army, Lockwood is issued his uniform and equipment at a district depot. Battle dress is complete with underwear, socks, toilet kit. Next stop is Basic Training Centre.



4 At the Basic Training Centre, Lockwood is now a "veteran" of several weeks' standing. Here his Company Commander stops him to enquire as to the progress he is making.



5 Lockwood's teeth are given a thorough examination at the Training Centre. A soldier's health is checked periodically; each Camp contains a dental clinic and hospital. Serious cases are treated in larger centres.



6 Squad drill. Lockwood is being taught rifle movements and is here on the final stage of sloping arms from the order. Squad drill lasts two or three weeks. Rifle drill lasts throughout the basic training period.

An Army Recruit's . . .

Story by "Jay"

IF WE had the choice of title for this story, which is all about the first two months of a young soldier's life in the Canadian Army, we should call it "From Private to Field-Marshal." But at the time of writing there are no Field-M Marshals in the Canadian Army and no guarantee that there ever will be.

Then again there are the blushes of a certain Lance-Corporal Agar Lockwood to consider, because he is the central character in our story.

Across Canada there are many military camps called by the authorities Training Centres. These camps are divided into two classes: the Thousand Man Class because in it are trained upwards of 1,000 men at a time; and the Five Hundred Man Class because in it are trained up to 500 men at a time.

In Military District No. 2, which has Toronto for its headquarters, there are three of these 1,000 men-camps in operation. One is located in North Bay, another in Newmarket and the third in Brantford. Here, under the heading of Basic Training, men are taught the rudiments of army life and warfare.

EVERY man joining the Army, whether he will serve at Headquarters or in the Army Pay Corps or the Army Service Corps, Orderly in the Medical Officers' Department, butcher or baker, cobbler or blacksmith, must first learn to shoulder a rifle, to do foot drill, physical training, first aid, marching, field craft and map reading, organized sports. In other words, he gets a thorough grounding and practice in all subjects which are required basically of soldiers in each branch of the Canadian Army.

Believing that behind all of this there was an interesting story for the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, we called on the Press Liaison Officer at Headquarters in Toronto and asked his cooperation in obtaining photographs and subject matter which would cover adequately the story of a young man who, responding to the insistent demand for more man-power, decides to give up civilian life for the uncertainties of army life.

Captain F. D. Van Luven, the officer in question, readily agreed to take us to one of the camps in his

district and so, accompanied by Lieutenant Jack Smith, an Army photographer, we found ourselves one day at the camp headquarters of the Brantford Training Centre. This camp is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Weir, D.S.O., M.C. who was absent at the time we first called and so we found ourselves telling our story to Major W. C. Towers, the second in command.

The first question we asked Major Towers was, what is Basic Training, its application and its purpose?

And in answer to that question we were given a copy of the syllabus of that day's work and on it we found the following subjects: field craft, map reading, gas, light machine guns, bayonets, pistols, physical training, marching, and fundamental training.

TO OUR question, what is Fundamental Training, we were told that its purpose was to establish in each recruit a fundamental knowledge of his own personal responsibility in regard to conduct, health and personal administrative efficiency. It also broadened a recruit's knowledge of conditions of service in the Canadian Army and would tend to establish a basic knowledge of Democratic Government and the responsibilities of a British citizen under such form of government; and finally, to give each recruit a general picture of the war.

Next subject on the list was field craft, the purpose of which we found was to lay the foundation of controlled sight, hearing, smell and movement under cover, upon which tactical training proficiency can be built. This subject is taught by means of controlled games.

"Recognition of cover, methods of using cover, methods of movement from covered position to covered position and the use of eye, ear, and nose in finding an opponent are to be concentrated upon." So said the syllabus.

Recently at one of the local depots we joined a small group who were watching a section of men drilling under the command of a Non-Commissioned Officer. First he would give the order "right turn" then "left turn" then "about turn" followed by "about turn" again and then "left



7 Lockwood is taught to march in preparation for the long route marches which are an essential part of his training, for, while the soldier to-day is motorized, marching is still the Army's great conditioner.

First Two Months

turn" and "right turn" and so on. Standing close to me was a young lad of about 20 years of age who, turning to a companion said: "Well, if that's all they teach you in the Army, they'll have to come and get me before I join!"

This incident was brought to my mind when I saw on the syllabus the subject "Drill," and saw that it was far more important than the average person believes.

The object of drill in the Army is to teach a man how to conduct himself correctly on parade as a unit and in a group. A proper and thorough knowledge of it enables hundreds of men to be moved from one place to another quietly and quickly. It teaches the idea of timing and enables a man to synchronize his actions with those of others.

It has been proven that drill is the best method of showing a recruit how he fits into, and forms a part of, a group whose total usefulness depends upon the synchronization and willing combination of individual action.

The other subjects on the syllabus are more or less self-explanatory. Physical training, rifle drill, map reading, etc., each has its own place in the day's work and at the basic training centres these subjects are taught so that each man reaches a standard of efficiency which enables him, when he reaches the advanced training centre, to devote most of his time to exercise rather than instruction and to building upon the training taught at the basic camp the knowledge particular to the branch of service to which he will ultimately go.

This, then, is what we learned during the first hour we visited the Brantford Training Centre.

LATER, we went to the parade ground and watched the various units at work. The one thing that attracted our attention perhaps more than any other was the intense interest displayed by the recruits and their seeming eagerness to learn. This eagerness can be ascribed to the very careful choice that had been made in the type of man, both Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer, who are acting as instructors. We are all familiar with that type of Non-Commissioned Officer known as the "bulldozer," the type who instils fear rather than respect in the breast of

the recruit. If the Brantford Training Centre is representative of all the Training Centres, then this type of man no longer exists in the Army. Here tolerance was to be found rather than aggressiveness, and a tolerance which took into consideration the fact that the material being worked upon was raw material taken from civilian life and not to be expected to acquire the hardness of Army life over night.

The recruits were from all parts of the country and from all stations of life. Some were university graduates, others had received their high school matriculation while many others had not even gone to high school. The Army, recognizing this difference, has instituted a series of I.Q. tests and by this means recruits are formed into classes consistent with the various I.Q. ratings.

WHILE on the parade ground we became acquainted with Lance-Corporal Lockwood, the subject of our pictorial story. When Lockwood first made up his mind to join the Army, he applied for admission into the Artillery and, after the usual preliminaries, was accepted and sent to the Brantford Training Centre for his basic training.

During the first two months that he was there he showed such aptitude for army work and army life combined with an intelligence that was surprising to those who were responsible for his training, that he quickly forgot his civilian associations and his civilian life and immersed himself in the training routine which would convert him into a Grade-A trained soldier.

From one receiving instruction, Lockwood quickly became an instructor and finally received his Lance-Corporal stripe.

His story, as told through the accompanying pictures, is the story of any one of the thousands of these young men who are today undergoing their first two months' training. The ending might be a little different because Lockwood is going on for commissioned rank, but meanwhile, with many thousands of others he is undergoing a training which, no matter where he might end up in the Army, will make him that much better for the civilian life which he will re-enter when this Second Great War is over.



8 A preliminary lesson in learning how to shoot. The rifle is placed on an aiming post and Lockwood is taught how to line up the sights on a target. His instructor is a veteran rifleman of World War I.



9 Bayonet fighting. Here Lockwood lunges at a dummy made of brush. Bayonet fighting teaches the young, raw recruit the spirit of combat.



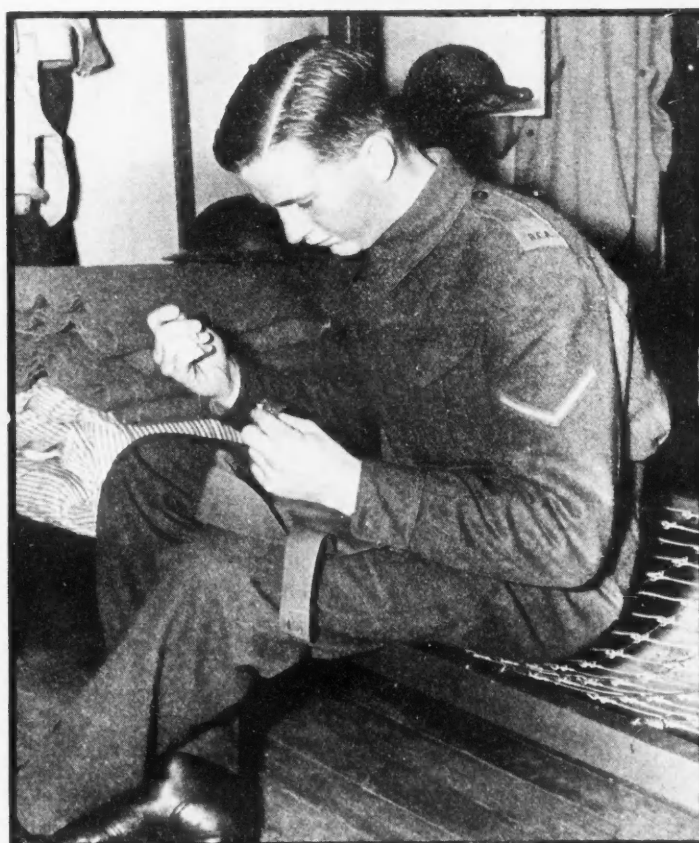
10 Lockwood receives training in handling a Lewis gun, which is being superseded by the Bren gun. But Lewis gun provides training background for other automatic weapons.



11 Lockwood receives his first promotion: the one stripe of a Lance-Corporal is pinned on his sleeve by a senior Officer. He now receives a 20c-per-day increase in pay.



12 As a Lance-Corporal, Lockwood must occasionally act as an assistant instructor. Here he teaches the elements of map reading which is important, for a soldier must be able to find his way by map and compass.



13 Lockwood sews a button on his cap. The soldier's repair kit, known as a "housewife", contains pins, needles, thread, etc. Battle dress is work, walking out and fighting dress, has no buttons on it to keep shined.



14 Lance-Corporal Agar Lockwood, two months after joining the Army as a raw recruit, is well on his way to being a trained soldier. Unusually intelligent, he is slated to go on and train for a commissioned rank.

I DO not know whether the persons who are opposing compulsory selective service overseas on the sole ground that it is distasteful to French Canada, and who go on logically from that position to declare that they would still oppose it if it were demanded by the unanimous opinion of the rest of Canada, have fully realized the nature of the constitutional view which they have adopted. For in substance and effect, what they are propounding is a limitation, and a limitation of the most extreme kind, upon the sovereign power of the Dominion of Canada. And they are demanding that that limitation be written for all time into the unwritten constitution; and they are making no provision whereby that limitation can at any future time be suspended or abrogated.

They are assuming, as a basic principle of the unwritten constitution, that no citizen of Canada can ever be sent to defend Canada beyond the borders of Canada except by his own voluntary enlistment, unless the people of French Canada consent to his sending. And they have not even suggested not a single one of them has suggested any means by

WEEK TO WEEK

The Veto Power of Quebec

BY B. K. SANDWELL

which it shall be ascertained whether the people of French Canada do or do not consent. It is not proposed, by any of the opponents of compulsory service overseas, that the opinion of the people of French Canada shall be ascertained by a referendum, or by a vote of the legislature of Quebec (which of course is not exclusively French), or by a poll of the French-speaking members of the Ottawa House of Commons, or by any other means whatsoever. It is calmly assumed—and I do not suggest that in the present moment it is wrongly assumed, I merely suggest that even French-Canadians sometimes change their minds—that French Canada is now opposed to compulsory service overseas, and

will always and in all future wars be opposed to compulsory service overseas, and nobody need ever suppose that French Canada will ever be anything else.

LET it be remembered, please, that the position taken by the persons with whom I am arguing is not that French Canada should be exempt from compulsory service overseas in the event of its being imposed upon the rest of Canada. I made the suggestion many months ago that the province of Quebec should be permitted to decide for itself whether it should or should not be so exempt; that seemed to me as far as we could go in the matter of local option for minorities, since the province of Quebec is the only politically distinguishable French element in the country; we cannot go all over Canada asking who is a French-Canadian and does each French-Canadian vote for compulsory service. That proposal met with no single approving voice from any French-Canadian source. It does not meet the demands of those who profess, I know not with how much right, to speak in the name of French Canada. Their demand is that there shall be no compulsory service for anybody in Canada, no matter if everybody in Canada who is not a French-Canadian should desire it. French Canada must be exempt from compulsory military service, and because French Canada must be exempt from military service no other Canadian must be liable.

NOW this, I suggest, is an entirely impossible constitutional position. No nation can exist as a real nation on such terms. No real sovereign power can accept such a limitation. The power to order all Canadians into military service overseas must exist somewhere. It is impossible that it should be withheld from the Canadian nation, alone among nations, because of what *Le Canada* last week described as "the attitude of the province of Quebec, which remains unalterably opposed to the forced enlistment of its sons for overseas service, and which will never accept it." *Le Canada* somewhat beclouds the question by adding that the province of Quebec has no objection to compulsory military service for the defence of Canada; but that is scarcely an accurate description of what *Le Canada* has no objection to, which is simply compulsory military service within Canada for the defence of Canada. There happens to be a large body of opinion in Canada, including some very eminent French-Canadians, which believes that service outside of Canada is imperatively necessary for the defence of Canada, and if Canada ever adopted compulsory service outside of Canada it would certainly be in the belief that such service was for the defence of Canada. There is no accepted military principle such as is assumed by *Le Canada* that the only true defence of a country is that which takes place within its own borders. Such a principle, if it existed, would leave to "aggressor" nations the sole privilege of entering into military alliances and groupings, and would compel nations with a purely defensive military policy to wait until the aggressor attacked their own particular territory before taking any action against him. Incidentally it would, if adopted by the United States, prevent that powerful nation from sending any compulsory service army—or any army designed merely for the defence of the United States—to the aid of Quebec in the event of that province being attacked by an overwhelming military force.

NEITHER the province of Quebec nor even *Le Canada*, of course, really believes that no battle is a battle for the defence of Canada unless it is fought on or near Canadian soil. What the province of Quebec possibly, and *Le Canada* certainly, are

troubled by is the belief that the battles for which we are now preparing will not be battles for the defence of Canada—that they will be battles for the defence of the British Empire, whatever that phrase may mean. And it must be admitted that the language of many ardent advocates, in non-French Canada, of preparation for these battles has been such as to give excuse for this belief. *Le Canada* can hardly be blamed for remembering that its English-language contemporary, printed at the same hour and only a few blocks away, the *Montreal Gazette*, rebuked a former Governor-General for asserting that the first duty of a Canadian was to Canada rather than to the Empire; and there has been plenty in the past utterances of newspapers and politicians in Ontario and other provinces to give ground for *Le Canada's* belief that to many non-French Canadians the present war is for the defence of Singapore and London and Gibraltar at least as much as for the defence of Montreal and Vancouver. (I am willing to credit *Le Canada* with being theoretically interested in the defence of Vancouver, though a view which holds that Vancouver can be adequately defended without any operations outside of the territory of Canada seems to me somewhat impractical.)

THE real difference between *Le Canada* (with perhaps the province of Quebec in agreement) and those who want to see an adequate Canadian force available for use outside of Canada is simply a difference of concept as to where Canada is best defended. Many of us hold that in a world in which Germany is the predominant military power, and is associated with Italy and Japan and in control of France and the whole of continental Europe, the defence of Canada—and of the United States—involves the defence of Singapore and London and Gibraltar. We believe that the surrender to Germany of any of these places would place Canada in the gravest peril of German conquest or domination. We therefore want the Canadian army to be available to operate for the defence of Canada by defending any or all of these places, just as the forces of Britain would be available for the defence of Canada if this country were an immediate enemy objective—as for example Vancouver would become the moment Japan decides to throw in her lot entirely with the Axis powers.

Le Canada and we are in agreement in desiring first and foremost

and above all things the defence of Canada. We are convinced that *Le Canada* is wrong in thinking that a defence confined to Canada alone can possibly be relied on to defend Canada. And we cannot admit a situation in which a minority of the Canadian people can veto the view of the majority on so profoundly essential a subject as the manner in which the defence of the country should be carried on.

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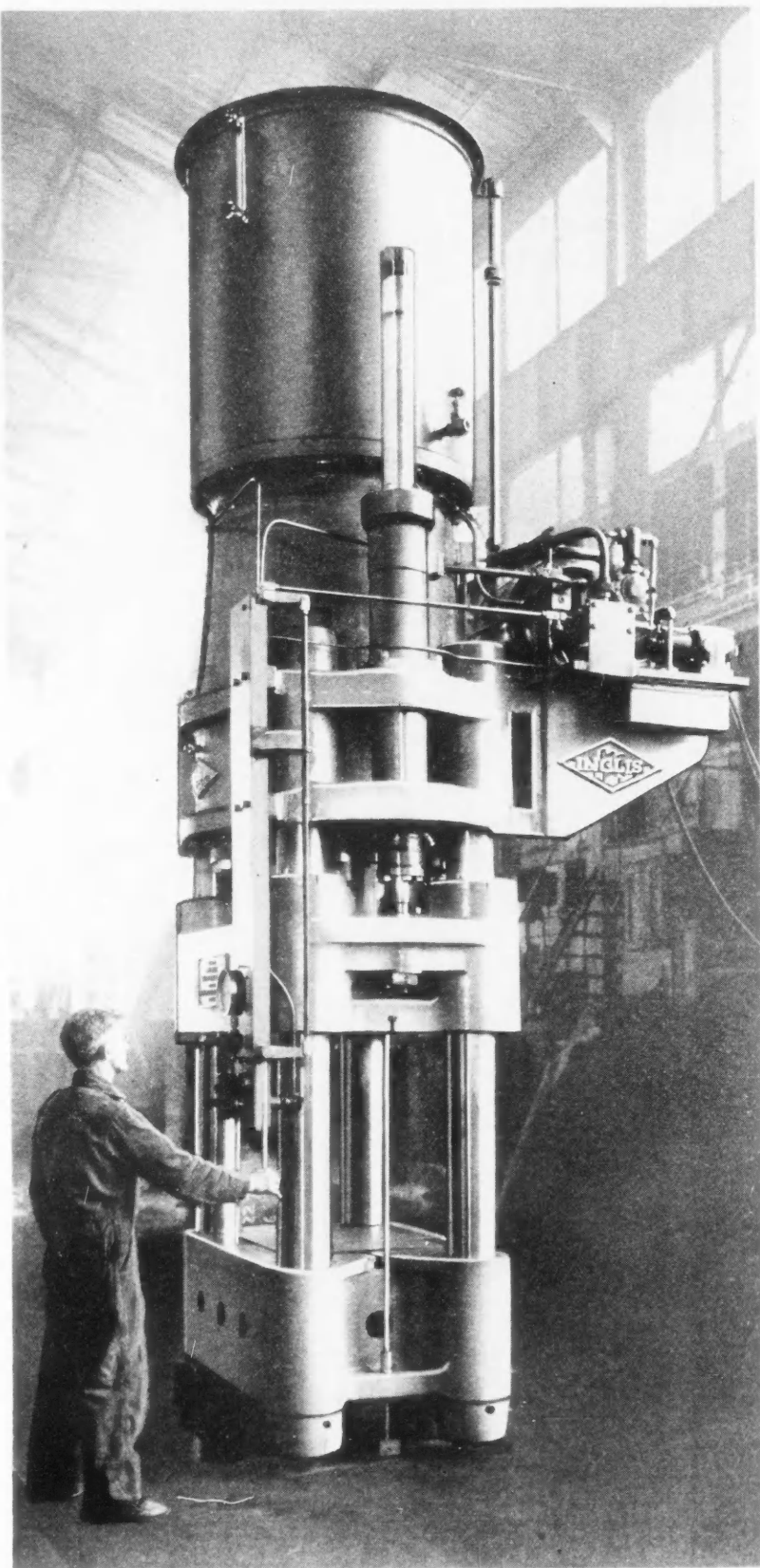
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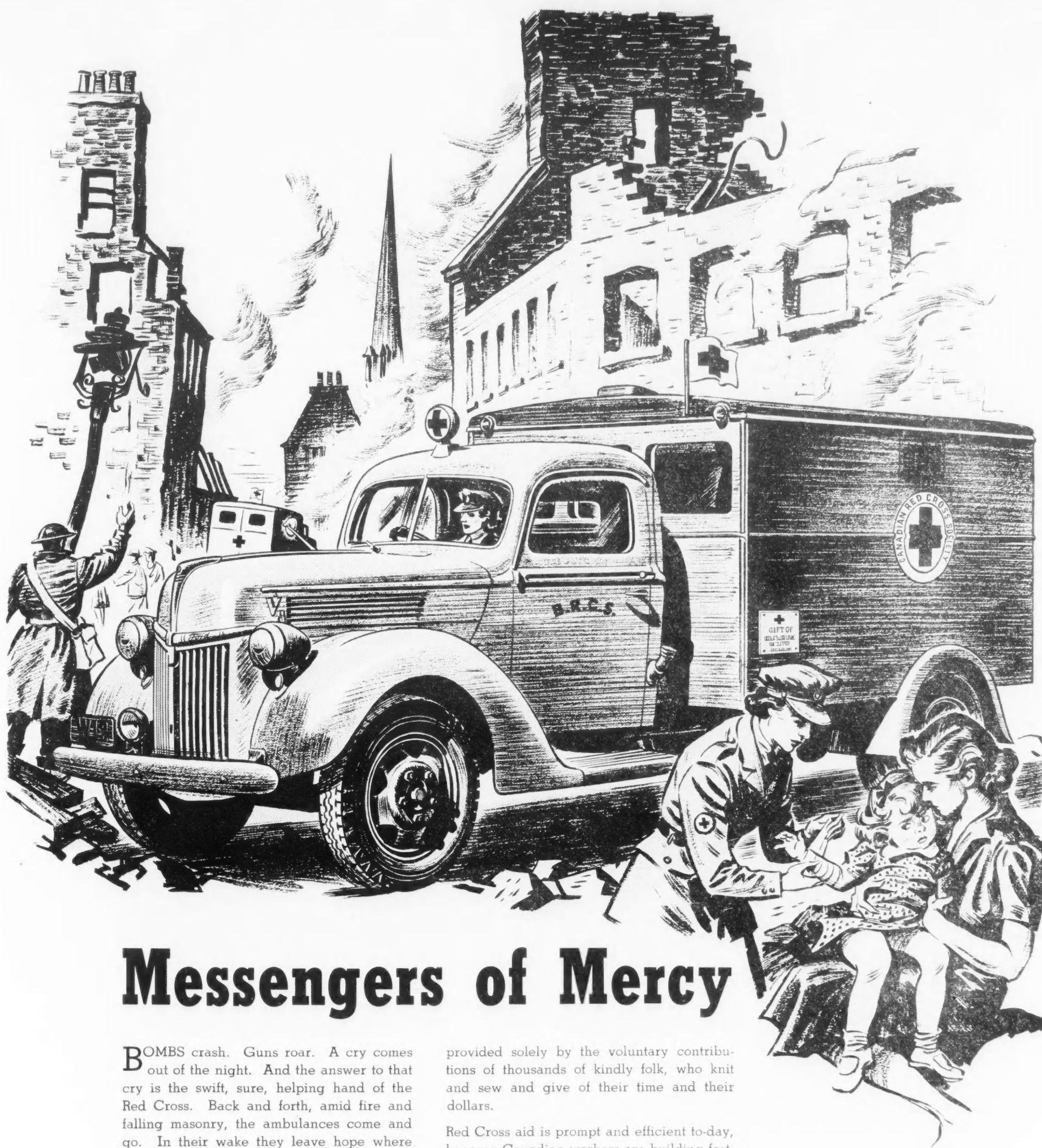
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So, day and night, the great humanitarian work of the Red Cross is carried on. Tirelessly, gladly, uncomplainingly the Red Cross workers battle against terrific handicaps. A fleeting smile, a word of thanks is their only reward. While destruction is unloosed around them they work their little miracles. And daily they give thanks for the Red Cross supplies being sent from overseas—supplies

provided solely by the voluntary contributions of thousands of kindly folk, who knit and sew and give of their time and their dollars.

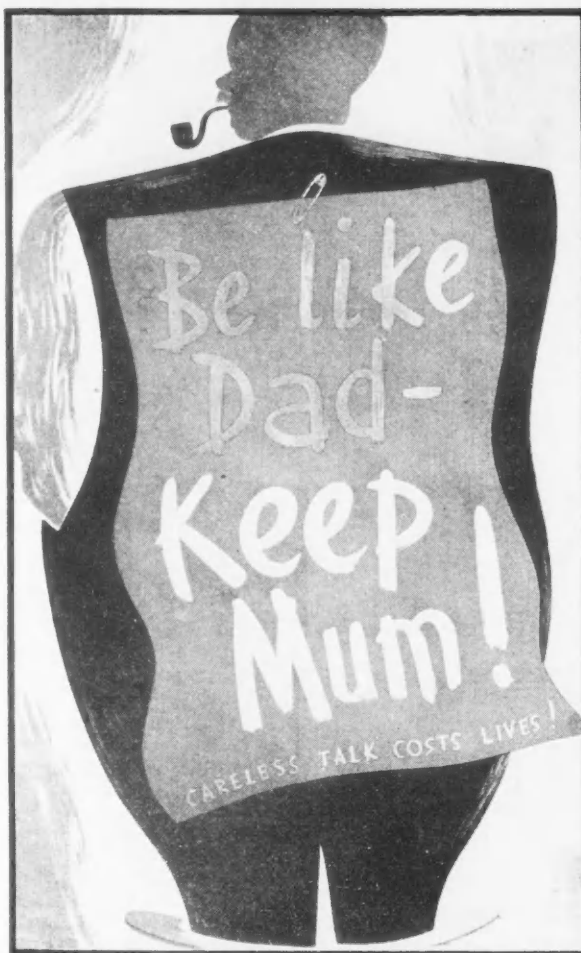
Red Cross aid is prompt and efficient to-day, because Canadian workers are building fast, rugged ambulances which are completely fitted with modern equipment to bring comfort and alleviate pain. Stretchers, first aid supplies, blankets, linen, pillows, fracture kit, hot water bottles and other essentials are standard equipment in each Red Cross ambulance.

Canada pays tribute to the Red Cross at home and across the seas. These tireless messengers of mercy richly deserve the support of every true Canadian.

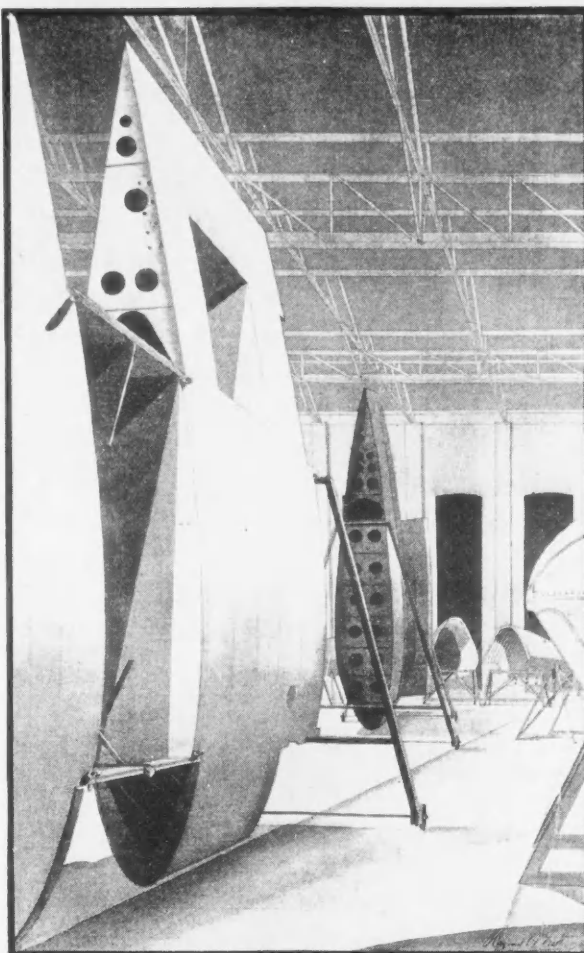
The Red Cross ambulance is one of more than twenty types of military vehicles being produced in quantities by Ford of Canada employees, working night and day. This Canadian plant is the largest single source of mechanical transport for the armies of the Empire, having already supplied more than 100,000 military vehicles.

V
...8
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"Careless Talk" poster by Reeves.



Watercolor; Wing Sections, by Raymond McGrath.



Air Gunner In Turret, by G. Holmes. Oil.



From H.M.S. Hardy, by Eric Kennington. Oil.



Norway 1940; watercolor, by Eric Ravilious, painted as an official commission.

British War Pictures

by Graham McInnes

This is a special report on the exhibition which is now at the Toronto Art Gallery, written to accompany the reproductions on this page by Graham McInnes, art critic of SATURDAY NIGHT. The show is of British war art and of Canadian war posters, and the proceeds from it will be given to the Wings For Britain fund.

TWO great facts emerge from the "Britain at War" exhibition. The first concerns the artist as a creative worker; the second, his relation to society. These paintings and posters reveal a new and unsuspected dynamic in British art.

Paul Nash's semi-abstract posters of the pre-war era, though their artistic merit was beyond question, were caviar to the general. But his bleak crashed Heinkels and Messerschmitts speak in a tongue common to all Englishmen. The artist's experience is no longer mystical and esoteric; it has become a sharply focussed version of the experience of every man. And this means that the artist, as never before, is at one with his public. He speaks now with the authority of the bard and the cartoonist, yet his integrity is undiminished. He is stronger and more convincing in terms of art because the strain of great events has turned his eye away from himself.

You see it everywhere. Henry Moore's pure sculptural forms have become a vehicle for conveying the vague shapes of huddled humanity in shelters. Pitchforth has turned his sharp eye from landscape to a surgical analysis of bomb damage to fac-

tures. Eric Ravilious' uncanny feeling for texture makes destroyers as convincing, artistically, as his still lifes ever were.

The exhibition also reveals other ways in which the artist has fitted himself in as an active producing member of society, and not as the lone genius in the garret. Britain is closing her ranks under stress, and the artist finds himself instead of a superfluous eccentric, a documenter, a propagandist, a cartoonist, a poster designer or a camoufler. He makes these posts with a vigor and enthusiasm reflected in his work, for he now serves both his Muse and his fellows. And that is like having your cake and eating it.

Judged by this exhibition, with its vivid records in paint, its pungent posters, the incredible skill and sophistication of its essays in camouflage, the British artist today has a pretty big slice of cake to deal with. Nor is he likely to get a swollen head out of his new importance, for at every point he runs slap up against the hardheaded realism of those with whom he must do business. Little time for errant self-expression when your work must pass the critical eye of the military technician, as in camouflage. Small chance of splitting academic hairs when your posters must meet the shrewd gaze of the trained propagandist. Above all, no possibility whatever of esthetic self-indulgence, when you are recording—albeit with sharper and clearer vision—for Britain at war, what Britain is going through and knows both in broad outline and intimate detail.



Bristol, November 24, 1940; gouache, by Frank Dobson.



Wash drawing; Gun Crew In Action, by J. Worsley, R.N.R.

The Gallup Poll System Has Its Limitations

A GROUP of widely read Canadian newspapers has invoked the assistance of the American Institute of Public Opinion and will soon be providing its readers with what the



Dr. Gallup

founder of the Institute, Dr. George B. Gallup, claims will be a regular and reliable appraisal of public opinion in the Dominion on various subjects of national concern. Properly valued and interpreted, this service should be of considerable importance to those who have to do with public opinion. The same system has been operated in Great Britain for some years, and has elicited much useful information; but the British temperament has saved the journalists, politicians and public of that country from the rather extravagant faith in "Gallup polls" which has been characteristic of the American people since the great achievement of Dr. Gallup in predicting the "swing to Roosevelt," against all expert opinion, some years ago.

The limitations of the Gallup system—or of any system which seeks to determine in advance what the public will do or think or demand on a specific occasion—are quite frankly admitted by the founder, and were set forth by the assistant editor of SATURDAY NIGHT in an article in our issue of October 5, 1940, on the occasion of Dr. Gallup's first visit to Canada. The system is highly successful—probably as much so as any system with the same object could be—in disclosing the feelings of the people on an issue which is shortly to be determined by a trial of strength at the polls, and on which the public mind has been prepared by a long process of the lining up of leaders on one side or the other, and of argumentation and emotion-rousing by the appropriate agencies. The prediction of the result of so simple a conflict as an election for President of the United States, a few weeks before polling when opinion is well crystallized, presents no difficulty at all.

DR. GALLUP, himself does not claim a closer approach to perfect accuracy than a 3 per cent deviation one way or the other, and admits that the deviation may run as high as 5 per cent. On some of the more subtle questions on which Gallup polls have been held, and on which no subsequent election affords a check of accuracy, it may be doubted whether the approximation is as close even as 5 per cent. There was one poll, for example, involving the question of reciprocal tariffs, in

which 52 per cent admitted that they did not know what a reciprocal trade agreement was, and only 8 per cent disclosed a really comprehensive knowledge of the subject. In another poll it was found that 70 per cent of the pollees did not know what undistributed corporation profits are. This does not indicate that the poll is not a correct representation of the body politic as a whole, for that is probably just about the actual proportion of United States voters who are in that blissful state of ignorance; what it does show is that public opinion, if there is such a thing, is not made on such subjects by the conscious decision of the mass of the people, but is brought about by their feelings towards the leaders who take one or the other side. And often, when the question is not one which is up for effective electoral decision at an early date, many of the people who really have some knowledge about it have not reached a definite conclusion, and put themselves down in the "Don't know" class, while people who have given no real thought but like to appear decided give a ready "Yes" or "No."

The Gallup poll is very carefully

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

A group of Canadian daily papers has made arrangements to provide its readers with an appraisal of public opinion on various subjects of national concern through the offices of Dr. George B. Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion.

The limitations of the Gallup system are frankly admitted by its founder and the poll attains its greatest accuracy in gauging the feelings of people on an issue which will soon be decided at the polls.

"So it is to be hoped . . . that the public in general will show . . . cautious reserve about the results of these polls . . ."

documented as to the racial origin, economic status, geographical location, and occupation of the pollees, but no poll-taker could ever undertake to record the intellectual quali-

ties, the sincerity or the extent of influence of the individual voters. Nor can the poll-taker record how many of the yes and no answers are wavering ones and how many are likely to stay put; how intensely the answers feel on the subject; which of their two expressed opinions on different subjects would determine their vote if one candidate supported one of them and his rival supported the other.

SO IT is to be hoped that Canadian public men, editors, and the public in general will show somewhat the same cautious reserve about the results of these polls as they have in Great Britain, and will not allow themselves to be rushed into demanding this or that action because a Gallup poll suggests that the public may want it. The Gallup poll is a useful tool for certain purposes, but it is not a machine for governing the country. As a matter of fact, what public men in Canada need at the moment is not more machinery for detecting the rumblings of the ground, to which they keep their ears glued much too closely, but more and better machinery for de-

termining what it is right to do in the critical circumstances of the time. It may be of some value to Canada that there were twelve Canadian editors and several Canadian politicians present in the British House of Commons on October 4, when Mr. Churchill delivered himself as follows:

"I hope indeed that some of our ardent critics out of doors—I have nothing to complain of inside here—will reflect a little on their own records in the past and by searching their hearts and memories will realize the fate which awaits nations and individuals who take an easy and popular course or who are guided in defence matters by the shifting winds of well-meaning public opinion. Nothing is more dangerous in wartime than to live in the temperamental atmosphere of Gallup polls, or in feeling one's pulse and taking one's temperature. I see that a speaker at the weekend said this was a time when leaders should keep their ear to the ground. All I can say is that the British nation will find it very hard to look up to leaders who were detected in that somewhat ungainly posture."



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Austin Douglas, director of the Toronto Harmony Male Choir, which will appear at Eaton Auditorium, Thurs., Dec. 4, on behalf of the War Services Chapter of Daughters of the Empire, in a popular program.

Canadians Are Speeding Aid to Soviet Russia

IT IS A SOURCE of great satisfaction to everyone that determined measures are being taken by Ottawa to speed aid to the Soviet Union. The need is obviously very great and every weapon, every pound of explosives or food and every medicament sent without delay contributes effectively to the eventual defeat of Hitlerism.

Nevertheless one hears complaints quite frequently that too small an

amount of aid is being sent. Indeed some people think that nothing at all is being done. This is wrong. A great deal is being done and while grave shortcomings do exist they must not hide the essential fact that Canadian aid to Russia is becoming more and more impressive. Nor has our contribution been in supplies alone. An undetermined number of Canadians in the R.A.F. is now participating in the defense of Mur-

mask and may soon join the fight on other sectors.

Much of what is being done must of necessity remain a military secret. Yet enough has been and is being said to permit a review of accomplishments.

That aid to Russia is on the emergency agenda of the cabinet, has been revealed by the report of the recent conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. At the time we were informed that the conference discussed plans "for co-ordinating American-Canadian production in an attempt to make certain that a large volume of armaments reached Russia."

It was likely, reported the *New York Times*, "that during the visit plans were worked out for the production of a vast quantity of weapons during the winter months for Russia and for assuring their deliveries."

Aid is Prompt

The two statesmen dealt with the problem from the point of view of the reports rendered by Harry Hopkins and Averill Harriman on their return from the Moscow conference. But even prior to the meeting, it had been made amply clear that Canada intended to help and was actually helping. On October 7, for example, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe revealed that 100 tanks would be built and delivered to Russia before the end of the year. At the same time Mr. Howe said that Canada was already furnishing boots and other supplies. During the month of October Canadian exports to the Soviet Union amounted to \$1,035,000.

Only two days following the German invasion of Russia, that is on June 24, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon said that should the Russian harvest be hindered by German occupation of the Ukraine, Canada would be in a splendid position to help Russia with food supplies, if required. On October 23, a semi-official London source said that "we (Britain) have forwarded a considerable quantity of wheat that has come out of our own stocks in Canada. We are also shipping large quantities of sugar taken from our

BY R. A. DAVIES

Shipments of Canadian supplies to the Soviet Union are increasing and amounted to more than \$1,000,000 during the month of October. More can and must be done, of course, to help implement Lord Beaverbrook's pledge to our embattled allies.

For the present the average Canadian can help by contributing to the Red Cross appeal for \$500,000 for medical aid to the Russians.

wheat via the ports of Archangel and Vladivostok. The role which will surely be played by Canada in supplying certain portions of Russia with wheat is certain to be considerable, for more than 16,000,000 acres of Russian wheatlands have already fallen to the Germans and the available grain supply has dropped from 8.8 bushels per person to 6.5. Canadian shipments of wheat to Vladivostok especially will remove a heavy burden from the Soviet railway system which is needed for the transport of munitions and troops.

Transportation Facilities

One product Canada is now shipping to Russia in growing quantities is aluminum. In this way the Dominion contributes its share towards Prime Minister Churchill's pledge to supply the Russians with this vital



EAT YEAST?

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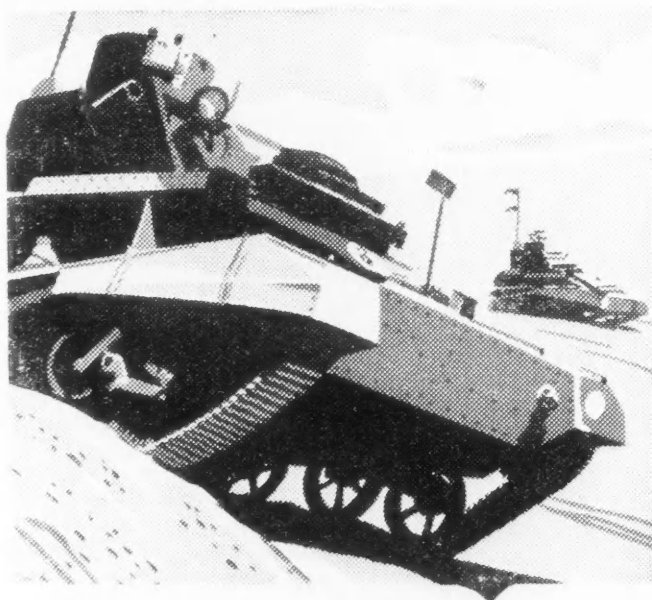
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material even if for the present it leaves Britain short.

Canada is also beginning to contribute substantially to the expansion of facilities of the trans-Indian railway and other Middle East transportation communications. These facilities are expected to serve the Soviet Union as well as British armies in the Middle East. Britain has asked the dominions and the United States for 200 locomotives, 20,000 freight cars and 250,000 tons of steel rails and it is understood that Canada has accepted a considerable portion of the burden.

In respect to the provision of medical aid to the Russian people Canada seems to have taken the initiative. More than a month ago, on October 16, the Canadian Red Cross received a cable from Mrs. Churchill in which she highly praised the generosity of the Canadian people. "Canada's effort," she said, "in contributing (for Russia) over one million articles for surgical aid and field comforts, and \$100,000 worth of special medical supplies direct from Canada has been an inspiration to the British people and the British Red Cross is going to raise \$5,000,000 for assistance to the Soviet people."

Medical Aid

This week the Canadian Red Cross opened an appeal for \$500,000 for medical aid to the Soviet people. That it will succeed beyond all hopes seems likely since the appeal was decided upon as a result of popular pressure. "The Dominion Government," says Mr. Justice P. H. Gordon, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Red Cross, "has received many requests from various organizations throughout the country, asking for permits to collect money for Russian relief and Ottawa has asked the Red Cross to co-relate these bodies into an appeal."

Even prior to the opening of the appeal the Red Cross was confronted with the fact that public organizations and meetings of citizens began to raise relatively large sums of money, turning them over to the Red Cross. In Toronto, for example, a mass meeting of some 6,000 citizens sponsored by labor groups contributed \$4,200, handing it over on the spot to a Red Cross representative. Also demonstrating the wide appeal of Red Cross aid to Russia is the unusual situation which has developed in the fur trade industry in Toronto.

There one of the city's most exclusive furriers took the initiative in calling a meeting of heads of both wholesale and retail fur concerns. At the meeting it was decided to try to raise between \$25,000 and \$50,000 for the Red Cross Russian aid appeal. One individual pledged \$1,000 while others also contributed handsomely. Many donated one or two fur coats having in mind their sale or raffling to raise more money for the appeal. At the same time, the Toronto local of the International Fur Workers Union announced that every one of its members had pledged to contribute one day's pay to this worth while cause.

Many National Groups

It was to be expected that organizations of Canadians belonging to various national groups would be most active in the appeal. The Ukrainian groups, we were given to understand, are proposing to raise \$200,000, while the Hungarian, Russian, Slovenian and similar organizations are not far behind in their pledges. Of very great importance is the preparation of German and Finnish Canadian groups to run a series of affairs to raise money to aid the people of Russia against whom the governments of their former countries are now fighting.

It is to the credit of the Red Cross that it did not wait for funds to come in before commencing to send medical aid to Russia. During the first week of October it sent \$100,000 worth of supplies including 1,000,000 doses of sulphathiazole, 100,000 of anti-tetanus serum and a large quantity of special anaesthetics. Through its warehouses in Britain and through the good offices of the British Red Cross, there were shipped 10,000 pairs of socks, 10,000 caps and helmets, 6,000 sweaters, 20,000

scarves, 30,000 mitts, 613,000 surgical dressings, 20,000 abdominal binders, 3,000 amputation covers, 1,000,000 rolled bandages, 5,000 T-bandages, 2,000 bed pads, 3,000 face masks, 30,000 gauze handkerchiefs, 2,000 knee caps, 10,000 pneumonia jackets, 5,000 bed socks, 1,000 surgeons' caps, 1,000 surgeons' gowns, and 50,000 surgical towels. In addition 106,000 field comforts were sent to the Polish units which are about to enter the battle in Russia.

Nevertheless it remains true, that this aid, extensive though it may be, still falls far short of requirements. This is not simply the Government's fault, or the fault of employers or labor. More can be sent to Russia if our productivity of war materials

rises. And in this the British can teach Canada some important lessons.

Raise All Production

Lord Beaverbrook has shown an extraordinary capacity for utilizing the good spirit generated by British production of weapons for Russia, to raise the productivity of all British war industries. Almost incredible stories are being told about British workmen employed in factories working on Russian orders performing tasks which had formerly taken two or more weeks in only four days. Undoubtedly the British workers do not work so well simply for the sake of Russia. They do so because they

know that the tanks or planes or shells they make for Russia will be used against Hitler within a few days or weeks after leaving the factory. Surely the same *elan* could be developed in Canada.

"I expect," said Munitions Minister C. D. Howe on Oct. 7, "that the response from the Canadian workers and manufacturers will be everything that could be desired." We don't know what the response has

been, but whatever the case, it could be further improved and used to raise the general spirit and productivity of all our war plants.

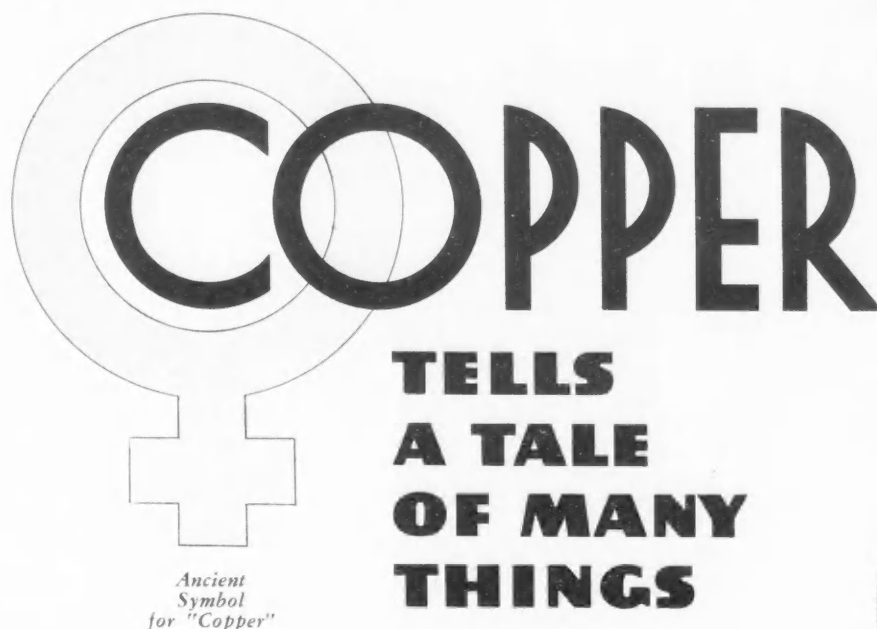
Many are discouraged because they think that little or nothing is being done to help our heroically-fighting ally. This discouragement is not helpful to our war effort. We should publicize and draw inspiration from our accomplishments and do more.

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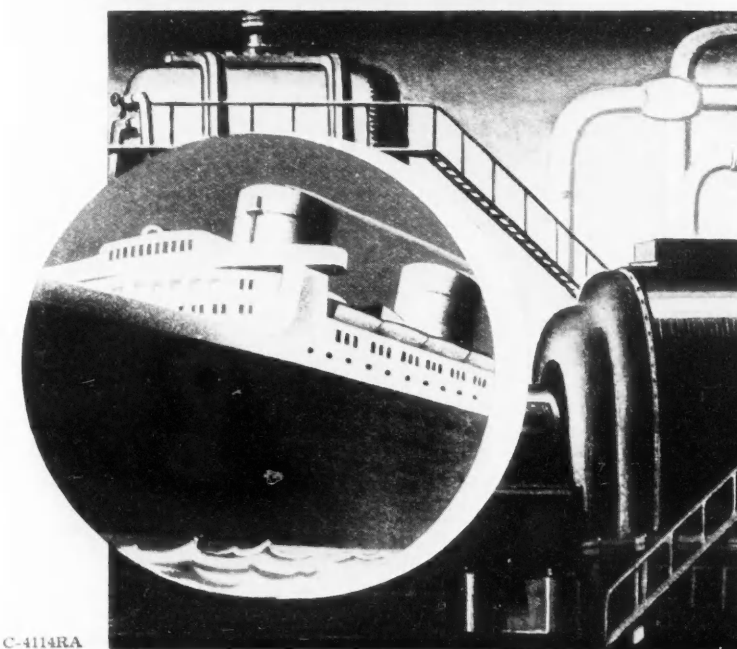
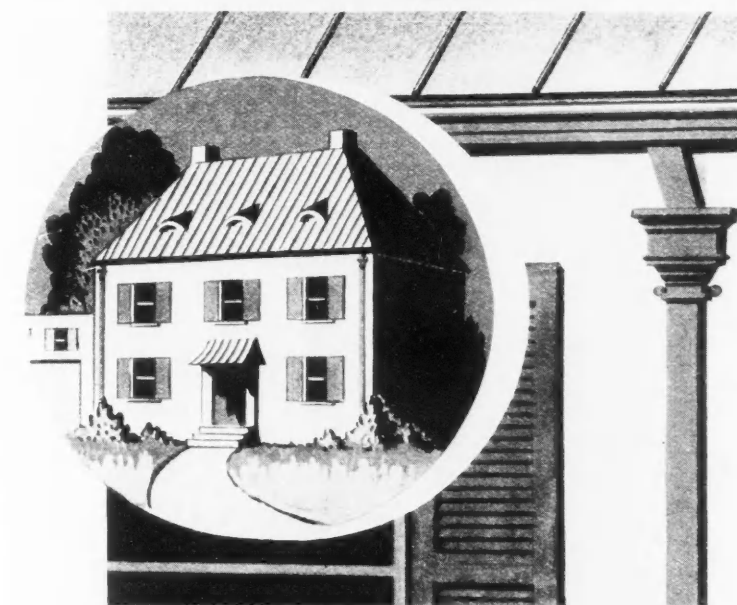
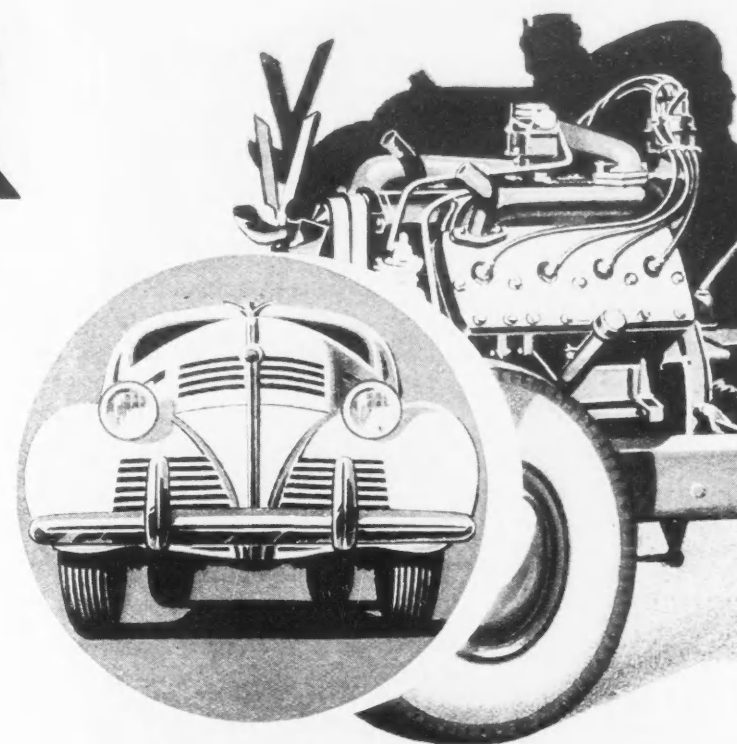
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THE HITLER WAR

Pincers and Panzers--It's Our Turn For Once

PINCERS and panzers—up to now they have always been the Germans', always cutting us off and grinding our valiant but under-armed rearguards to pieces. But this time they are ours, and following the action in the Western Desert during the past week has been one of the most satisfying and fascinating experiences of the war. Let there be no mistake: far more than the fate of two German armored divisions is being settled by this offensive. The question which lingered in the minds of people the world over, which influenced the policy of governments as yet uncommitted, which was shouted by pro-Nazis like Lindbergh and moaned by defeatists like Hoover, whether British land armies could ever defeat German, is being answered resoundingly.

The offensive came late. Two months ago it would have taken the edge off Hitler's great Moscow offensive and possibly saved French North Africa from the German grip. But late or early, it is good. Victories over German arms are the best possible propaganda we can make, possibly the only propaganda which will serve us in the end. We can win such victories, by picking places where our sea-power gives us an even or better chance than Hitler. We must continue to pursue such victories where we can find them, and after Libya, French North Africa, Sicily and Italy hold out the best-looking opportunities.

Other Tobruks?

If one Tobruk could be held, and supplied by the Navy at a not unreasonable cost, cannot other Tobruks be seized at favorable points around the coast of Europe, held with the same successful anti-tank technique, and developed into support points for invasion? This is one of the ideas put forth in an incisive and elegantly written book on the campaigns of the second year of war, "Armies on Wheels," by the author of "Blitzkrieg," just published a few days ago (by Morrow). I had barely finished reading it when the Battle of the Western Desert broke out to pro-

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

vide a running commentary on everything this keen student (S. L. A. Marshall of the *Detroit News*) had written. The planning and execution of our attack appears to have conformed at almost every stage to the pattern laid down by Marshall as ideal.

He had shown with diagrams, for instance, how it was the function of the cruiser tanks to swing far in behind the enemy and act as a "dustpan" to the "broom" of the infantry, which followed and swept up the enemy units. Is that not exactly what has happened in the Western Desert? The fast tanks of our armored divisions swung wide around the enemy's flank at Sidi Omar and made straight for Tobruk, to bar the path of Axis retreat to the West. Our infantry, supported by slower, infantry tanks, then began to sweep the enemy steadily westwards into the "dustpan."

The manoeuvre fell short of the ideal, in that we were unable to shove the "dustpan" firmly to the "floor" at Tobruk, but were held for many days around Rezegh. The enemy must therefore, it seems, have anticipated some such move on our part, and have prepared strong anti-tank positions at Rezegh, and strong defensive lines and mine-fields facing Tobruk, to meet a sortie by the garrison. It is too much to assume that an experienced armored corps commander like General Rommel never contemplated that one day we might send an armored column dashing across to relieve Tobruk.

Then why did he allow himself to be trapped, if he was so wise? It appears, from the scanty information which is already available, that while his main tank force was posted at Rezegh—which was sound enough—he kept a second sizeable armored force at Bardia, with the mission of striking southwards to cut the line of supply of our advanced force, which he would then proceed to polish off. This he apparently hoped to be able to do before his infantry had been overcome in the Halfaya-Sidi Omar position, which he had made

as strong as possible, facing both ways, and supplied with water by a pipe-line from Bardia.

In judging Rommel's conduct I think we must disabuse ourselves of the idea that he was intent on avoiding action and was merely holding on to those 100 unsafe miles beyond Tobruk for prestige reasons. Undoubtedly his master was pleased to have an army camped "inside Egypt." But the key to Rommel's conduct appears to be the confidence (or, as it turned out, over-confidence) that he could destroy the British tank forces in battle, as he had south of Bengazi last April; or out-manoeuvre them, as he had in the Battle of Solum last June.

New Light Tanks

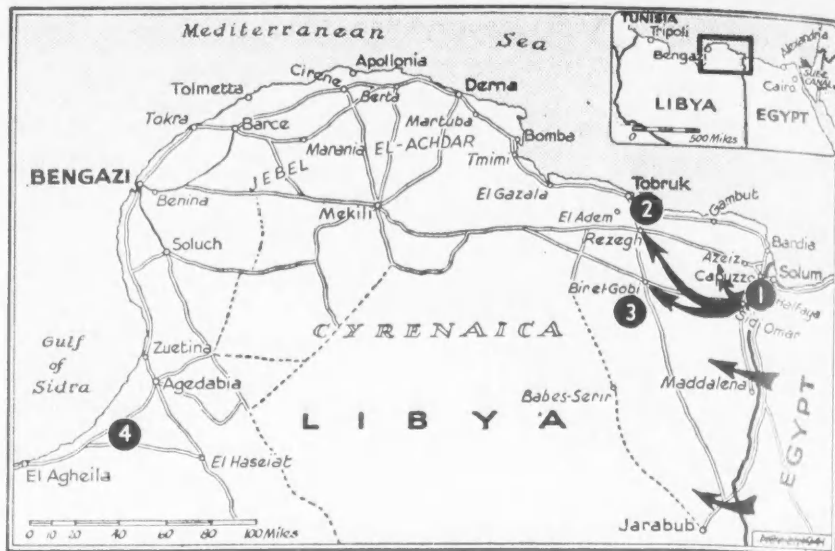
But the British tank force which Rommel had defeated so decisively in April was (as I learned from an officer who was with the Armored Corps both in Flanders and Libya) a brigade fresh out from Britain and inexperienced. And his chance of out-manoeuvring us this time, as he did in June, was considerably diminished by the fact that we struck, it is said, at a time when he was absent from the front. It is quite possible, too, that Rommel underestimated the light, 12½-ton American tanks, carrying only one-inch armor, which formed a large proportion of our forces. But these are fast and manoeuvrable, and mount a bigish weapon for their size, a 37 mm. anti-tank gun. In the event they formed the whole of our force which (as shown on the map) swept around behind Capuzzo, met the secondary German force which was supposed to cut the communications of our main column at Rezegh, and threw it back with heavy losses. The Germans then abandoned this effort, and sent the remainder of their secondary tank force to join the main body at Rezegh.

Our armored forces here must have included many heavier tanks. There must have been some of the American 28-ton medium or M-3 tanks, and perhaps even a few of the new M-4's (which mount the 75 mm. cannon in the top turret, swinging through 360 degrees, instead of stuck on the side) there for testing. For the same reason, and to give backbone to our armored forces, there must have been some of our *Matildas*, *Covenanters* and *Churchills*, the latter of which runs close to 35 tons.

Anti-Tank Strength

The clash which raged at first around Rezegh as a fight of tank against tank, and in which we were scoring a highly satisfactory three to one, gradually developed into an anti-tank action as each side brought up more artillery and infantry. The author of "Armies on Wheels" has a good deal to say about this. "Tanks can be stopped," he insists. Of first importance are speed, quick-laying features and cross-country mobility in the artillery. The anti-tank wing of an army must be given mobility and power approximating that of the tanks themselves. Marshall is particularly strong on the need for merging the infantry and artillery into a single self-contained combat team, and giving this team greater mobility. He would have two or three motorized infantry divisions to each tank division, to exploit the openings made by the latter. He believes that Germany's whole campaign in Russia has been jeopardized "because she did not have enough divisions of infantry on rubber tires." These formations would have to camp in the form of an old-fashioned wagon-lager, an island of defence, prepared to meet a tank attack from any side.

The New Zealand infantry which progressively cleaned up Capuzzo, Aziz, Bardia and Gambut must have been some such force. Its movements in the rear area, about which strong German tank forces were roaming for the first several days, have been most intriguing. It must



While our infantry attacked the fortified Axis lines from Halfaya Pass to Sidi Omar (1), a strong tank force swept around Sidi Omar, defeating an Italian armored division at Bir El Gobi (3), and reaching Rezegh, 18 miles south of Tobruk (2), where they were held in battle by strong enemy tank units. Motorized New Zealand infantry, supported by tanks, followed around the enemy flank at Sidi Omar, cleaning up Capuzzo, Bardia and Gambut in succession and moving on to Rezegh. Meanwhile the R.A.F. harassed the enemy all the way back to the El Agheila road (4), towards which another British force advanced from the Jarabub Oasis.

—Map from New York Times.



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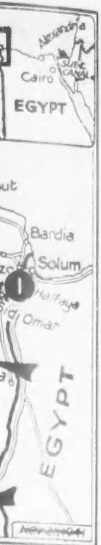
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of the Cyrenaican hump with the evident intention of planting itself astride Axis communications at Agheila or El Agheila, must also be pre-eminently an anti-tank force. Its further action is bound to be determined by whether we succeed in destroying the bulk of the enemy armored forces in the Rezegh area, or in subsequent battles which might be fought in the neighborhood of Mekili, which would be the last practicable standing ground for Rommel short of El Agheila.

Against a strong retreating German armored corps and such local forces as the enemy could muster, it is obvious that our force would be in a very dangerous position at El Agheila, 300 miles from its base at Jarabub. It seems that in any case it would have to be supported by an advanced aerodrome in the desert and by bold naval action offshore. However, it appears that we have reached the point where we can carry out such closely co-ordinated action by our three forces.

Naval Preparation

Our naval and air preparation for this offensive, and support of it, has been something to admire. Beginning with an intense naval effort to intercept the enemy's supplies and reinforcements, and the bombing of the furthest ports, Naples and Messina, it has gradually worked closer. Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna were bombed. Then the aerodromes behind the front. Finally, when the attack began, the naval squadrons moved close in to the coast and bombarded the enemy fortified positions, while the air force sent its cannon-mounting fighters after the enemy's tanks and supply columns, its new fighter-bombers out against enemy troop concentrations with "personnel bombs" which burst before they hit the ground, and its big transport planes to carry ammunition to our advanced tank forces. For once the sky has been full of our planes, and our troops have been freed from the nightmare of enemy air superiority which followed them from Norway to Flanders, and from Greece to Crete and rendered their most heroic efforts futile.

The Germans are reported to be rushing in strong air reinforcements from the Balkans, via Crete, but supply problems will limit their scope, and we ought to be able to retain the clear superiority which we presently enjoy. As the battle moves westwards, and at the time of writing it is hardly moving at all, the strong air power which we have built up in Malta will be a new factor in the fight which was not present a year ago. It has been strongly emphasized that our objective is the destruction of the enemy's armored forces (and the threat which they represent to Suez), and not the occupation of territory. But it is reasonable to suppose that if we do succeed in destroying his main armored forces in Cyrenaica we shall send a smaller army on to clean up Libya for good and all.

Germany Playing for Peace

To ensure that he won't come back again through Tunisia, and to properly secure the Central Mediterranean, we ought to go on to Bizerta. And to really finish the job, we ought to go right on across French North Africa to prevent a German move through Spain and across the Straits of Gibraltar to Casablanca and Dakar. From all indications infiltration of French Africa, and intensified use of Casablanca and Dakar were high up on Hitler's winter program.

Geography allows us to dispute these plans. We have begun to do so, and should continue vigorously. We are in for a period of intense military and diplomatic action, with critical battles being fought in Russia and in North Africa, German diplomacy active in preparing a "European Front" and a peace offensive, and Japan trying to make a deal with Washington. We have shown that we have a few plays of our own to make, in this Libyan offensive and in Washington's extension of Lease-Lend aid to the Free French. And we must prepare more.

THE U.S. SCENE

Misty-Eyed Emotion in the U.S.

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.

THIS department would like to deny, with all the indignation at its command, the claim that America is not in the war to the extent of the British. And, it should be added, the indignation at the command of a columnist is a frightening quantity because any columnist worthy of the craft consists of one part information, one part common sense and eight parts indignation.

This is, indeed, one department of modern war into which the United States has advanced much more deeply than Britain, same being the department of misty-eyed emotion.

I know because I have recently been in England. During my 26-day stay in London I must confess I did not hear one rendition of "There'll Always Be An England". Not one. This intrigued me and I drove one afternoon to Berkeley Square to interview some of the nearby residents on their enthusiasm for the song, "A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square". Most of those I buttonholed had never heard of the song. One aged driver sitting in his venerable cab on the Berkeley Square rack looked at me strangely and said, "A nightingale ain't sung 'ere since the Duke of Wellington, sir."

Here in America, however, I find cabaret crowds sitting hushed as they listen to "There'll Always Be An England", their faces tense and their eyes glazed by a fresh sprinkling from the tearducts. They join in the last chorus with such fervor as to indicate that the panzer divisions will come up with the dawn of the morrow. There is another song called "The White Cliffs of Dover" which tells of a soldier and his sweetheart on the embattled cliffs of Dover and how happy they will be when it's all over (rhyme) etc.

There is none of this in England. The only reference to "There'll Always Be An England" was discovered in a gluepot, or pub, just off Portland Place in London. On the wall back of the bar was a neat sign which read, "There'll Always Be An England As Long As There's a Gluepot".

THIS correspondent is still concerned with his fresh reactions to the American scene after being away from this country for almost three months. New York, the great unofficial centre of the nation, and Washington, the official voice, offer new and interesting angles to the returning traveller from across the seas.

Probably most interesting — certainly most significant — is the final disappearance of the myth of Nazi invincibility. I have not seen late Gallup poll figures on how the American people feel about the final outcome of the war, but from my observation during the last fortnight it seems obvious that a very small minority of the people would select Germany as the eventual winner.

MORE important than the feeling of the general public on this issue is the new viewpoint of American military experts, especially the staff officers in Washington. Until three months ago, Washington's military circles composed probably the most pessimistic group of insiders in the nation. Even after the heroic Russian resistance of last summer, highly-placed military men felt that the fight was still steeply uphill and that the betting on a cold-blooded basis would have to favor an eventual German victory over Britain. Today in Washington there is hardly a military expert who is not briskly optimistic about the shape of the war. There are a few, to be sure, who regard a stalemate as probable but these are in the minority. There are none, as far as I can find out, who still regard favorably Germany's chances. The vast majority see victory in the cards for the Allies, bar-

ring of course a completely improbable turn of events.

There are three factors which lead military experts to this conclusion: (1) The tremendous toll of German man-power being taken in Russia; (2) the adaptability of the British to the new style of warfare and the growing strength of the Empire; (3) the speed of American war production which is now well ahead of schedule and leaping into fantastic figures.

THE importance of this turn in American thinking cannot be overrated. Students of American history and psychology have long recognized that this country would not enter a long-drawn-out war with no foreseeable prospect of a decision. This nation is mentally attuned to a last-ditch fight or a sweep for victory. The United States would have thrown her all into the war if Britain were tottering visibly. The nation will go all out when confidence in victory becomes acute.

The turn in American thinking, therefore, makes Roosevelt's resolve that Hitlerism must be defeated easier of realization.



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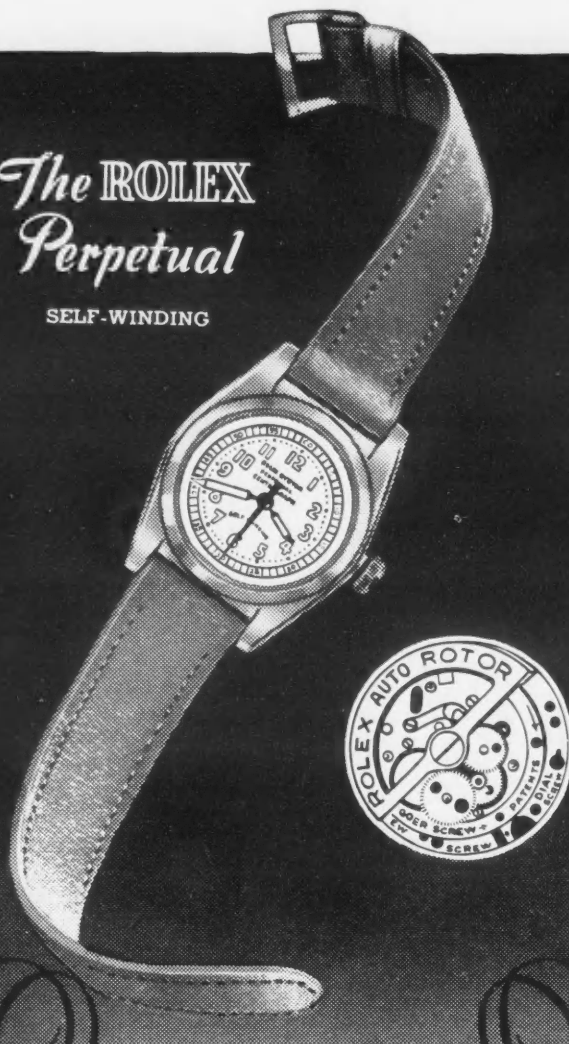
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12 Canadians in England

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"Saturday Night's" Editor confesses that the most enjoyable feature of his recent trip to England was the close association with twelve of his fellow Canadian journalists.

But, he says, "None of us went over for the sake of having a good time. All of us had a good time, but it was incidental to the doing of a lot of work . . ."

foreign country and making friends all over the place.

THE other members of the middle group were Canon Chamberland of L'Action Catholique of Quebec, an outstanding example of the highest type of well educated clerical man of the world, Mr. D. B. Rogers of the Regina Leader, with much of the charm and brilliance of his lamented brother the late Minister of Defence, Mr. Gerrie of the Edmonton Journal, a breezy and humorous Westerner, and Mr. Hugh Templin of the Fergus News-Record. On any ballot for the most representative Canadian type in our party I think Mr. Templin would have won by an almost unanimous vote. His paper is famous all over Canada for the shrewdness and human quality of its editorial page, for which he is himself responsible, and which is a perfect reflection of the best in the mind and heart of rural Canada, the real Canada of which the big cities are merely excrescences. Slow of speech, with a serious and appraising eye, he has also a long pair of legs which hurried him into every place where he to buy suitable underwear for the inquisitive readers of Canada's country weeklies; for he was writing for the entire list of weekly newspapers

PEOPLE who ask me what was the most enjoyable feature of my recent trip to England seem usually a trifle surprised when I reply, as I invariably do, that it was without doubt the privilege of close and prolonged association with eleven of the ablest and soundest of my fellow-journalists of the Dominion. Yet even if the war had come to an end during our return trip on the *Excambion*, leaving nothing for us to do in the way of expounding to Canadians the achievements and the needs, the glories and the sorrows, of the people of Britain in these momentous days, I should still feel that the rather large sum expended on getting us twelve Canadians to England and back was amply justified by the better understanding of Canada which we developed as a result of our contacts among ourselves. It is true that the benefit would then have been exclusively to Canada, whereas the money was put up by the British Council, an agency of the British Government, and presumably came from the British taxpayer. As it is, with the war still on and a fine crop of post-war settlement problems looming in the background, I think the British taxpayer will get back his money's worth, through our better understanding of Britain, if we can manage to convey something of that understanding to other Canadians; but Canada will still get an unearned increment in the way I have described above.

We were a most extraordinary party, and a most diversified. Four of us came from Ontario. Four came from Quebec, of whom three were French-Canadians and one was L. S. B. Shapiro, well known to SATURDAY NIGHT readers but not really a Quebec man since he lives and writes chiefly in Washington and New York. One came from the Maritimes and three from the far-flung West — Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver.

ACROSS our other differentiations there cut immediately and very obviously the important differentiation of age. On this basis we speedily classified ourselves into the elderly, the decidedly youthful, and the in-between. Major Christie of the Saint John Telegraph-Journal, Mr. Oswald Mayrand of La Patrie of Montreal, Bishop Renison of the Globe and Mail, and myself constituted the first class; and Mr. Shapiro of the Montreal Gazette and Mr. Jean Louis Gagnon of Le Soleil of Quebec were definitely the youngsters of the party, and provided that element of zest and ebullience which might otherwise have been lacking; we owe to them a great deal of the colorfulness of our trip.

This leaves six gentlemen in the middle brackets. I may be hurting the feelings of some of these by not putting them with the juveniles, and of others by not putting them with the really mature members of the party, such as myself; but I cannot help it. They just seemed to me to be middle brackets, and that is all there is to it. One of them, Grattan O'Leary, could have got into all the brackets at different times. He has the characteristic boyishness of the Irishman ("Not a drop of blood in my veins that is not Irish," as he said in his first remark to De Valera, and he still maintains that he did not intend it to be provocative), together with the mature political wisdom of a man who has studied Canadian public affairs for the best part of three decades. He is a grandfather, and in some respects he was the youngest man in the party. Mr. McTavish of the Vancouver Province was, also a bit difficult to pin down into a category. There were times when I almost promoted him to the elderly, and others, particularly on board ship, when he seemed younger than any of us. It was he, for example, who organized the party in which, led by a small group of Portuguese aristocrat officers, we all attended the only bullfight which occurred in Lisbon during our stay. He would have been a great success in the diplomatic service, for he has a genius for walking into a totally unknown

of Canada, and probably had an audience many times larger than any other among us. And certainly none of us did a more honest job for his audience.

WHETHER it was geographical propinquity or spiritual affinity I do not know, but it is true that I found myself knocking around more constantly and intimately with the other three Ontario men than with the boys from the remoter parts. Bishop Renison and I shared a room in our Lisbon hotel for a week, and shared also the experience of trying to buy suitable underwear for the sub-tropical climate of Portugal without knowing a word of Portuguese. O'Leary and Templin and I shared a stateroom on the *Excambion* for the ten days of the voyage from Lisbon to New York. It was originally designed for only two passengers, and if the three of us had not been thoroughly congenial we could have made one another's lives very miserable. As it was, we were extremely sorry to get to New York, and only the smell of printers' ink blowing over the far horizon from Canada reconciled us to the end of our journey.

AT THE Savoy, which is a survival of the nineteenth century in a world preparing for the twenty-first, and was built on the site of a palace of the kings of Savoy with money derived from an opera about the Emperor of Japan for the purpose of housing the visiting princes of India and other high personages of the modern world, we were paired off in suites consisting of a master's bedroom with twin beds, a gentleman's gentleman's bedroom with one bed, and an enormous bathroom with an enormous bath. Over the bath hung two bell-pulls, marked respectively "Maid" and "Valet." Major Christie, with whom I was paired, and who as a retired officer of the Indian Army knew a great deal more about how

In a hurry
to get things done?..



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to behave at the Savoy than any of the rest of us, was never able to decide which of these to pull, so neither of us ever pulled either of them.

When not in the bath, however, I had several interesting conversations with the maid, who was also an old Savoy tradition though possibly not dating literally from the nineteenth century. The changes which were in process of sweeping away the old Savoy world of princes and ambassadors and theatrical stars were proving too much for her, and she was glum about the future, which I think she envisaged as something like the Eight Days that Shook the World in Moscow (or was it Lenin-grad?). She was almost the only person I met who anticipated serious trouble in the process of Britain's social readjustment; and I think she had probably been maid-ing for too many duchesses for too long. She was keenly interested in hearing about Canada, which I think she envisaged as a country of perfect equality where there would never be any need of any revolution.

MAJOR CHRISTIE and I did not see as much of one another (which was my loss) as the other sets of roommates in which I found myself, for in London we were kept tearing about so constantly that it was all we could do to crawl into bed for a few hours' sleep each night. The first day we tried breakfasting in the bedroom, but it was so much trouble getting the blackout curtains away from the windows that we gave it up, and went down after that to the breakfast room, where the curtains had already been opened and one was likely to run into London Canadians like Lord Greenwood or Canadian Canadians like Colonel Drew and Mr. Hanson, with whom one could talk bitterly about the impossibility of getting orange juice, boiled eggs, and more butter for the toast than one could get on a 25c piece.

JUST one more word about one reason why this party of twelve journalists—pardon me, editors—was a much better party than such things usually are. That reason is that it was not a junket. When it was first projected we were expected to fly over by bomber, a method of

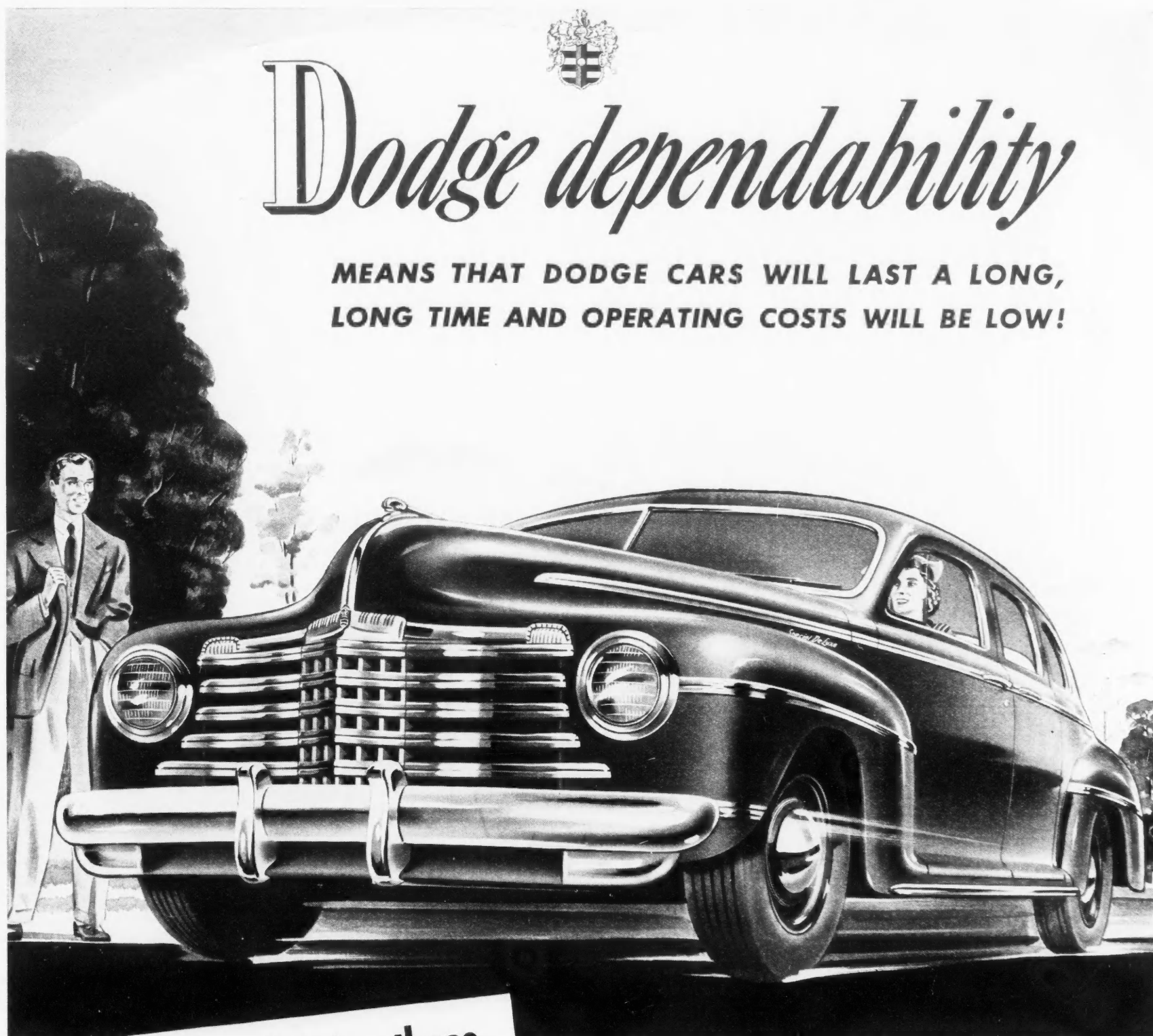
travel which is said to involve some degree of discomfort and even of personal risk. The twelve of us who went were all serious journalists who were quite prepared to take that sort of thing as part of the day's work. It is rumored that when it became known that we were going over by the safe and comfortable route of Pan-American Airways there were squawks of indignation from some persons of high rank in the newspaper business who had shown no anxiety to join the party as first proposed. None of us went over for the sake of having a good time. All of us had a very good time, but it was

incidental to the doing of a lot of work, and it was largely because we felt we were being helped to do good work that we enjoyed ourselves so greatly.

IT WAS extremely amusing to note the effect produced upon the other editors by Bishop Renison, whose editorial functions, while genuine enough, are obviously somewhat subsidiary to those of his higher calling. None of them, I think, had met him before with the exception of Mr. McTavish and myself; and they were all inclined in advance to be very suspicious of him

as an interloper and a possible "up-lifter." But Bishop Renison's clerical career has been of a very different kind from that of the average pulpit occupant, and seems to have given him a method of approaching ordinary human beings which is much more like that of a professional journalist; and in less than twenty-four hours after we all got together nobody thought of him as anything but one of ourselves. He was probably our best, and certainly our second best, story-teller, which is high praise in such a company, and he never gave the slightest impression of being withheld from any worthwhile hu-

man pursuit by his clerical calling. The London journalists were, I must admit, considerably staggered at finding both him and Canon Chamberland in the party, but apparently accepted it as another Canadian oddity. There was much competition for his services as a preacher in London pulpits, so much that one Sunday he was billed for two big West End churches at the same service; and in his native land of Ireland he was whisked all over the countryside (with me in his trail) to visit the homes and cathedrals of the dignitaries of the Church of Ireland.



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General Maxime Weygand, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies in the Battle of France, who last week was removed as pro-consul in French North Africa. Weygand, who refused to allow German troops in Tunisia, was, it is reported, removed at Nazi insistence and his going was one of the factors influencing the big, fresh British offensive in Libya.

United States Troops Go To Surinam

BY REGINALD H. MEEK

THE strategic and political importance of the South American Guianas was underlined just over one year ago when the United States opened a listening-post consulate at Cayenne, the island capital of French Guiana, and another at Georgetown, British Guiana, where they never had consulates before. Then an American cruiser went calling at Cayenne, and at Paramaribo, the capital of Netherlands Guiana, where one had never called before. Four months ago Washington announced that American troops had landed at the new U.S. naval and air base just north of Georgetown (Demerara), having acquired this site in the "over-age destroyer" deal with Britain.

Now the announcement has come from Washington that a contingent of American troops has landed at Netherlands Guiana to co-operate with the Netherlands forces in assuring protection of the valuable bauxite deposits there. Netherlands Guiana, or Surinam, as the Hollanders call their colony, is America's largest source of bauxite, the reddish brown earthlike substance from which aluminum is obtained. Bauxite production, largely in the hands of the Surinam Bauxite Company, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, is at an all time high. American ships can be seen any day sailing up the Cottica River to Moengo, 104 miles up-river from Paramaribo, where they load the ore which is carried to New Orleans or Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico.

New U.S. Outpost

This latest troop movement by the United States adds another link in the chain of U.S. defence outposts from Iceland in the north Atlantic, swinging down through Greenland, Newfoundland, through six new bases in the Caribbean (Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, and Trinidad), then at British Guiana, and now in Surinam. The U.S. Government is also reported to be negotiating with Brazil for joint defence bases on the end of the South American nose which juts out to within sniffing distance of French West Africa. It is believed that Brazil (under U.S. prodding) is negotiating with Portugal for "observation posts" at the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands. Also, it is interesting to observe that Senor Aranha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, announced this week that "if an American nation enters the war, other American nations including Argentina and Chile, will take the same attitude as Brazil which will not be neutral."

These defence bases, as President Roosevelt explained at the time American troops went to Trinidad, are "in order to forestall any pincers movement undertaken by Germany against the Western Hemisphere."

From a state of geographical anonymity, South American Surinam rises to a position of strategic and political importance as the United States sends troops to reinforce the little Netherlands colony in the scheme of hemispherical defence.

Reginald H. Meek visited the three Guianas in South America during the second year of World War II and presents here a view of the "German wedge" in French Guiana.

Brazil has announced the dispatch of a military mission to Surinam.

And after the multitudinous revelations of Nazi intrigue in South America in recent months, it is simply blind man's buff to think that the Germans have no aspirations and no plans for the enrollment of South American countries under the Nazi banner. But the American armed force in Surinam will serve for more than to guard the precious bauxite mines from sabotage or attack; and more than merely as an outpost of defence for the safety of the Panama Canal. It will—most important—allow the U.S. to keep a close eye on movements in next-door French Guiana. For French Guiana, it is feared, may be the thin edge of the German wedge in the Americas.

M. Robert Chot, Governor of French Guiana, is brazenly pro-Vichy despite the clamoring of the people to join De Gaulle. The General Council at Cayenne, which is elected by the people, has several times declared its will to join the Free French. When I was in Cayenne, competent sources told me: "The French Government is now a Nazi Government, and the people here want De Gaulle." But the Governor is in command of the 250 soldiers there, and he elects to stay with Petain. The reason, say the wise ones in Cayenne, is that his wife prevailed upon him to protect their 13-year-old son in German-occupied France, or that he is afraid his salary, social position and security would be cut off, that he is pro-Nazi, or that he has been promised a big reward through a German-controlled Vichy to hang on to French Guiana.

Much Can Happen

Apparently then, there would be a friendly reception awaiting Germans who happen to filter into French Guiana. And who would be the wiser? The South American Guianas are so thinly populated, unknown, unexploited, and unexplored, that much can happen there while the world hears nothing. Communications are almost non-existent, an interchange of news, difficult. And who is to say that the several thousand convicts now penned in this French penal settlement, would not—in exchange for a promise of freedom—take up arms or commence sabotage in next-door Surinam?

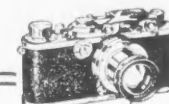
Cayenne to Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, is a flight of about 1½ hours. Surinam—suddenly important—is five times the size of Holland, sandwiched in between British Guiana on the west, and French Guiana on the east. There, a "state of war" exists. The horie Government (before the invasion) was in the habit of sending their little colony a yearly subsidy of 2,000,000 guilders. Even now, with the Netherlands' Queen in London, Surinam was promised last year that an amount up to 1,500,000 guilders would be apportioned her from income derived from the rich Netherlands East Indies. That

the Guianese are being taken good care of by their Queen, is illustrated by the statement of a whiskered old fellow who told me "I still get my pension; comes to me from our Government in London."

In charge of affairs in Surinam is Governor J. C. Kielstra, an agricultural economist. While there are no political parties there, the Governor is aided by a *Staten* or locally elected board. Censorship is strict in the little colony, and exports and imports are carried on under a rigid quota system. Her local army—made up of about 400 Hollanders and native colored troops—keeps an eye on the border with French Guiana, just across the river at the big French prison camp of St. Laurent. Over 100 aliens in Surinam have been interned; the local newspapers have their Spitfire funds, and the Administration co-operates with British Guiana for their common defence.

From a state of geographical anonymity, Surinam rises to importance in the defence of the Americas. Who can say that the American troops now stationed there will not be called upon to defend this European possession in South America?

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
For the Year Ending 31st October, 1941	
Balance brought forward from last year.....	\$ 785,004.61
Net profit after deducting Dominion taxes of \$1,665,987.52 and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	3,013,152.05
	\$3,798,156.66
Dividends at eight per cent. per annum.....	\$2,400,000.00
Transferred to Pension Fund.....	253,994.36
Written off Bank Premises.....	350,000.00
	\$3,003,994.36
Balance carried forward.....	794,162.30
	\$3,798,156.66

STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1941

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers.....	\$ 95,985,035.90
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	23,221,591.21
Government and other Public Securities.....	275,084,342.01
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	12,816,524.03
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover).....	19,472,577.03
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government.....	852,000.00
Total Quick Assets (60.20 per cent of Total Liabilities to the Public).....	\$427,432,070.18
Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts).....	286,567,944.15
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers (See below).....	25,966,261.01
Bank Premises.....	13,946,617.59
Other Assets.....	7,495,085.18
Total Assets.....	\$761,407,978.11

LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 15,799,116.62
Deposits.....	668,225,251.15
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See above).....	25,966,261.01
Total Liabilities to the Public.....	\$709,990,628.78
Capital Paid Up.....	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	20,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	623,187.03
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account.....	794,162.30
Total Liabilities.....	\$761,407,978.11

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Students in Sao Paulo, Brazil, recently seized and burned an edition of the "Correio degli Italiani", a Fascist paper which contained an extra scurrilous caricature of Winston Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt. Early this week, Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, returning from conferences in Santiago and Buenos Aires, declared: "I believe that if an American Nation enters the war, other American nations . . . Argentina and Chile, will take the attitude of Brazil . . . not neutral."

THE announcer for "Hobby Lobby," a once-a-week American chain radio program, opened his show a few weeks ago with an air of suppressed excitement. His ace act for the evening was to be an experiment in mass hypnotism. In a room adjoining the main studio about 15 persons selected from his radio audience were seated in comfortable chairs. In another room, connected with his subjects by microphone and loud-speaker, was a professional hypnotist, who, out of sight, was to try with oral suggestions only, to hypnotize them all and then bring a few, still in the hypnotic state, to the microphone.

The tension mounted as the program proceeded. The build-up for the hypnotic act continued intermittently. Representatives of New York newspapers were on hand to witness the authenticity of the experiment. Finally, the big moment arrived when the hypnotist, his subjects and the reporters were put on the air and radio had initiated a new and startling psychological stunt.

The first person to face the microphone was told to eat a lemon as he would a delicious peach. This he did with evident relish. Abruptly, he was snapped back to normal consciousness and the actuality of a mouth full of the acid fruit. The radio audience howled with glee. The next subject was commanded to hold up his right hand and to withdraw all the blood from it. As the arteries emptied it assumed the pallor of death. A word from the hypnotist and it instantly resumed its natural hue. The third entranced subject was ordered to assume a rigid or cataleptic posture. As he did so he was hoisted across the backs of two chairs so that only his neck and ankles supported him in this rigid horizontal position.

These, of course, are standard hypnotic platform stunts. With others of a similar character they have tended to discourage responsible scientific experimentation and to make a study of this and related subjects taboo with serious and thoughtful students.

Closely following this radio performance an American picture magazine gave the subject of hypnotism a whirl. Sensationalized illustrations accompanied the article that purported to give in part a history of the development of hypnotism. But it failed to mention Dr. James Braid, the Manchester physician who coined the word "hypnotism" from the Greek "hypnos" pertaining to sleep whose research helped to establish the fact that "the hypnotic state can be induced independently of the presence or co-operation of another person."

The Hypnotic State

This interest concerning hypnotism naturally brings to mind questions on the part of those who look upon it as a form of black magic. "What is the hypnotic state?" No one has been able to distinguish it from ordinary slumber. "What happens when a hypnotist induces hypnosis in his subject?" To begin with no one can be hypnotized against his will. The more pronounced his willingness is, the more quickly he can be put to sleep. If the subject is in a comfortable, relaxed position the hypnotist may use a variety of methods to induce sleep or hypnosis, and the more frequently the subject is hypnotized the deeper the sleep induced. It is at this point that the difference between sleep and hypnosis should be explained. Under hypnosis the subject is constantly amenable to the hypnotist's suggestions. But these suggestions are subject to certain limitations which protect the subject.

"Are beneficial results to be obtained by its use?" The facts argue strongly in the affirmative. Abundant evidence now exists to show that, apart altogether from the modification of human behavior, it should have a soundly-established place in the practice of mental therapeutics. Recommended to medicos as "Suggestive Therapeutics," by H. Bernheim, M.D., (translated from the French) Publishers—G. P. Putnam & Sons.

We naturally arrive at the much broader question, "What relation has hypnotism to other phenomena, such as telepathy, thought transference, ghostly apparitions, spiritism, etc., etc?" There seems to be no doubt

Hypnotism—Fraud or Fact?

BY DON STAIRS

Is there a natural law at work in hypnotism? Or is it all a fraud and delusion?

If its results are genuine, how is it done? Is it the peculiar power of the hypnotist, or is it a valuable and as yet unexplained potentiality of the human mind?

The writer presents a point of view that is challenging and provocative.

capable of inductive reasoning."

I would like at this point to add two more propositions of Dr. Hudson which are very important to this matter of an understanding of hypnosis.

1. "That the objective mind or let us say man in his normal condition is not controllable against reason, positive knowledge or the evidence of his senses by suggestions of another."

2. "That the subjective mind or man in hypnotic state is unqualifiably or constantly amenable to the power of suggestion."

"Man in the hypnotic state accepts, therefore, without hesitation or doubt every statement that is made to him no matter how absurd or incongruous or contrary to the objective experience in the individual. If he is told that he is a dog, he will instantly act the part suggested to the limit of physical possibility. If he is told

he is in the presence of angels he will be profoundly moved to acts of devotion. He may be thrown into a state of intoxication by being caused to drink a glass of water under the impression that it is liquor. In short, he may be made to see, hear, feel, smell or taste anything in obedience to the suggestion of the hypnotist."

Sphere of Usefulness

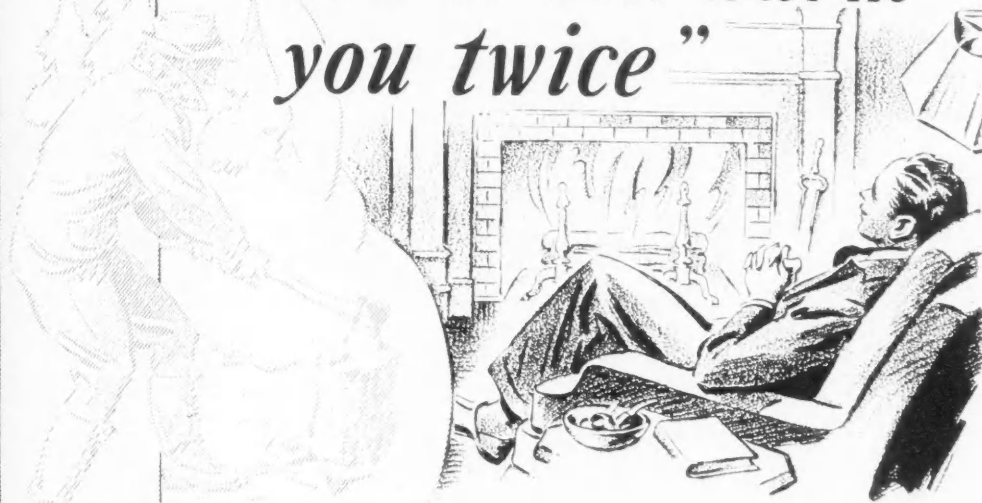
Here, then, is a brief outline of a working theory that enables anyone intelligently to study the genuine authentic phenomena of hypnotism which are reproducible at will. Dr. Hudson's hypothesis also enables one to satisfactorily correlate all psychic phenomena without being obliged to deny the facts as unreal or as hysterical delusions, or on the other hand to attribute them to the supernatural, which is no explanation.

One final question: "Has hypnotism a valid, natural sphere of usefulness that with proper techniques could be applied to the problems of human behavior and conduct or used in remedial therapeutics?" Abundant evidence is available to testify that it has. In New York City today a professional hypnotist is charging from \$500 to \$750 per patient for teaching rich alcoholics how to divorce themselves from their thirst. He persuades women to diet and reduce weight and like it.

What are all the possibilities for further successful and extensive use of hypnotism? Once again Dr. Hudson in the four chapters devoted to Psycho Therapeutics offers good source material. It seems astounding in the light of information that has been available for the past four or five decades that arrant quackery of all kinds has been able to flourish in the field of therapeutics while this promising system of healing lies neglected.

Why do responsible educational circles turn up their noses quite sniffily whenever this subject is brought to their attention? I assert that hypnotism and the extraordinary phenomena produced thereby are neither fad nor fraud but indubitably are facts that call for attention and interpretation. They constitute, along with other psychic phenomena, a challenge to modern psychological research. Maybe some of our less stuffy academicians can explain their continuing dereliction.

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THE current professional hockey season is young and undeveloped. The same may be said of many of the teams taking part in it. It is not an altogether unfamiliar season, though. The Toronto Maple Leafs are at this writing far out in front. The Leafs always get far out in front. Then they turn around and look back to see where everyone else is, and they trip and fall, usually around playoff time.

Something, as usual, is being done about the Americans. Not the American people but the American hockey (sic) team. Something is always being done about the Americans. For one thing, their plight is always

being deplored. This is a popular indoor sport. For another, more fortunate teams with philanthropic flourishes are always giving them players which their own farm teams won't take as a gift. This year, how-

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Early and Late Season Reports

BY KIMBALL McILROY

ever, Red Dutton has come up with a new wrinkle. Changes of personnel not having wrought miracles, he is endeavoring to prove that a change of name won't either and that a rose by any other name will play the same kind of hockey.

No one has yet reported what the good burghers of Brooklyn think about having a hockey team foisted upon them. The fact that the team doesn't play its games anywhere near Brooklyn does not alleviate the situation in any way. The solid citizens of Brooklyn are very sensitive in the matter of teams. They ought to be. They've had some honeys in their time. They are hardened to such sights as three baseball players arriving simultaneously on third base, but whether or not they are hardened to the extent that sponsors of the Americans need to be hardened remains to be seen.

IT HAS been to date a bad season for goalies. These individuals will tell you that the same applies to all seasons. This one, however, is a standout. The change in the penalty shot rule was the first blow. After reading about it, the average goalie figured that the only thing the rule-makers hadn't done to make his life miserable was to allow pucks to enter the goal from the back as well as the front. Next, rival forwards started a little contest among themselves to see who could score the most goals. Fourteen in a game is considered only fair. Lastly, managers began making attractive offers to other goalies, one even going so far as to try to take a late member of the craft out of retirement.

Managers don't usually start talking about a change around the goal-mouth until mid-season and until after they have blamed everyone else for their latest seven-game losing streak. This year they are reversing the process. It appears that what is wrong with hockey is goalies, and that what is wrong with goalies is definitely not hockey. The first thing the managers know, the oppressed goalies will go on strike and not let any pucks at all into their nets. Then where will the game be?

ONE question which always puzzles faithful observers of the sport is that of what happens to all the rookies who around the training camps are reported to be pushing the regulars out of their regular spots and giving every evidence of collectively setting the league on fire. Where do they go to? What happens to them after the season starts? Their names no longer appear. The regulars are right back where they always were. Life goes on. And the rookies...? One theory has it that they are taken from their beds in the dead of night and strangled and their bodies buried in quicklime. There may be no truth in it, but then there's no truth in those pre-season stories about the rookies either.

AS THIS is written, Ottawa Roughriders and Hamilton Wildcats are making preparations to meet in the Eastern rugby final, in Ottawa. The reason for choosing this particular locale is a trifle obscure. Except to the Wildcats. To them it is merely sinister.

Most playoffs take place on neutral ground. It may be that the C.R.U., having sounded out the Ottawa fans, consider Lansdowne Park a neutral spot. If they do, they are alone in holding this opinion. No player who has ever played there can be convinced that even the referees are neutral in Lansdowne Park. Or it may be that somebody figures the game will draw more in Ottawa. This is hard to believe. Certainly the people who run senior football have never evidenced an undue inter-

est in the financial aspect of the sport in the past. Not to any greater extent, for example, than would justify their cutting their grandmothers' throats for a nickel.

The ultimate victor in the struggle may be selected in advance with no great expenditure of prescience. If Hamilton wins, it will demonstrate conclusively that a line is not necessary to a rugby team. Lines would be promptly abolished as worthless and serving only to clutter up the field for the backs.

AFTER the game it may prove difficult to restrain the Ottawa players from tossing away their uniforms and getting out their ice skates. They will have to be shown why they are not automatically in possession of the Grey Cup. They won it last year without playing Winnipeg, didn't they? Then why can't they do the same thing this year?

It will be necessary to point out to them that this year no nasty old war charity is coming along wanting to take all the profits, and so this year there will be an East-West game.

"Can't we play Balmy Beach again,

then?" they will ask. "Balmy Beach were easy pickings, even with Bobby Porter."

"No," the powers-that-be will have to tell them. "You must play Winnipeg. Winnipeg will draw a great big house to Varsity Stadium, and anyhow Winnipeg are all old men and decrepit and will be even easier to beat than Balmy Beach."

There is something in this theory. Even studious followers of the sport have lost track of the number of games the Winnipeg team have played this year. They find it easier just to keep track of their hospitalizations. In a close trio of playoff contests against Regina, the Bombers showed unmistakable signs of drawing slowly apart at the seams. Whether they will draw far enough apart to let Tony Golab through, however, is another matter. Tony needs large gaps, far larger than the Columbus Bulls or the Kenosha Cardinals.

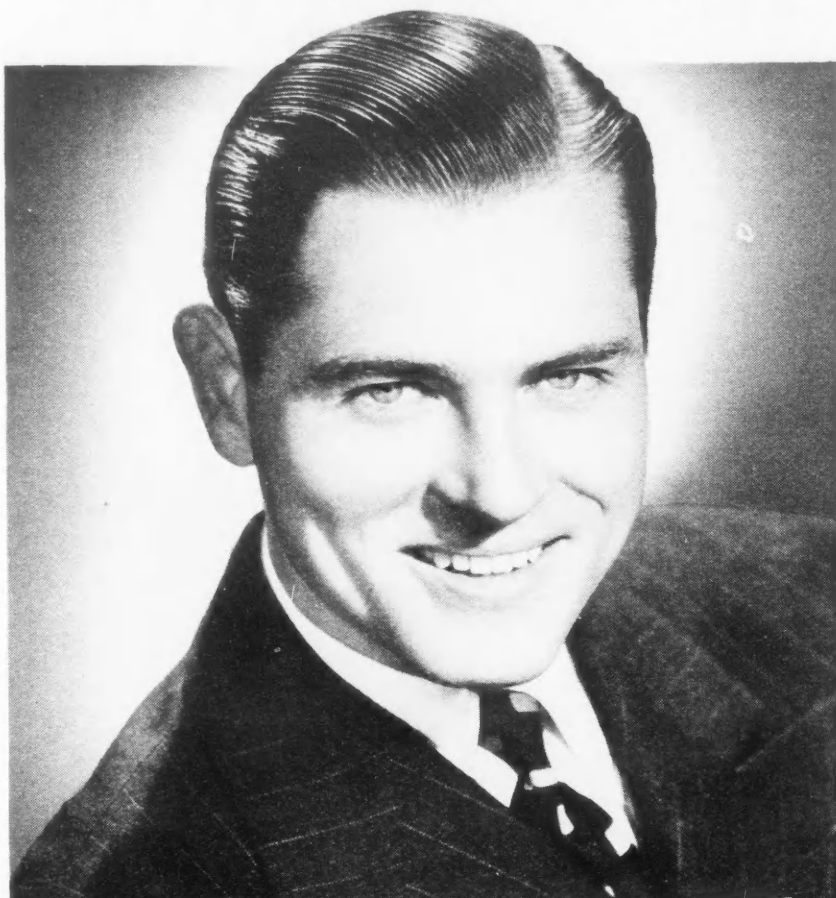
In other years, too, the western representatives have been playing under certain minor handicaps such as never having seen the rules before and having kicking halves who were a hazard to their own blockers. This season all that is changed. The boys meet on even terms.

But Winnipeg will have the psychological edge. Ottawa won't be fully convinced as to why they have to play the game at all. They will be brooding, and a brooding safety man has lost many a ball game.

For this reason, this department selects Winnipeg. If they don't win, he will join them at the nearest refuge for the aged and infirm.

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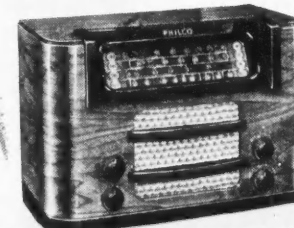


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Britain's Perennial Enemy

BY DAVID G. JOHNSTON

NEWS from Simla states that the Fakir of Impi whose activities in the last ten years have cost Britain many lives and many millions of pounds is "broke". "Certain sources unfriendly to Britain" are finding increasing difficulty in sending him money and there is decreasing sympathy for him in the tribal districts of the frontier province. The news will be received with relief, no doubt, by those responsible for the defence of the North-West frontier of India, for the Fakir in recent years has cost Britain hundreds of lives and a vast expenditure of energy. He has personally proved as elusive as the Scarlet Pimpernel and his power over the tribesmen has been such that he has never been betrayed.

Probably no Briton has seen Mirga Ali Khan, to give the Fakir his true name, at any rate since he began his criminal career. Many must have seen him when, as a young man, he was a porter in Peshawar. He appears at one time to have been employed in a minor position in the Indian Civil Service. At this time he attained considerable reputation as a conjurer and fortune-teller. He did sleight-of-hand tricks and displayed supposed supernatural powers. The story was told of a British officer who was told by the Fakir that both of his parents had died suddenly and next day received a telegram bearing the news.

"Magical" Powers

It was about ten years ago that stories of the Fakir began to come in. They told of the power that he was acquiring over tribesmen by his "magic". A favorite method was to curse anyone who resisted his wishes saying "May you perish by fire." In the course of the unfortunate man's house would be burned down and the act ascribed to the Fakir's power. His "magic" evidently included a considerable knowledge of incendiary bombs.

About 1933, the Fakir became a real nuisance, stirring tribesmen into raiding over the border to steal weapons and women. It was reported that the women were taken before him and if considered desirable, married to him. In 1935 his harem extended to 35.

Such was his power over the people that punitive expeditions failed to capture him and, of course, this

The story of Mirga Ali Khan, the Fakir of Impi, reads like the wildest kind of fiction. But the Fakir is a real person.

Supposed to be possessed of magical powers, he gained great ascendancy over the wild tribesmen of India's North-West frontier and made plenty of trouble for the British.

Now "certain sources unfriendly to Britain" are no longer able to supply him with funds, and the Fakir, "broke" and in hiding, is temporarily peaceful. The British are doing their best to keep him that way.

greatly enhanced his reputation and power. These became so great that he avoided the fate of assassination which had almost invariably overtaken Moslem fanatics in the past when they indulged in excesses.

The first serious clash of the Fakir and his followers with British troops followed his proclamation of a "Holy War" as a protest against various British regulations including, curiously enough, the holding of post-mortems in criminal cases. Two bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery were caught by the Fakir's snipers when going to the relief of a post that had been attacked and suffered considerable casualties.

Larger forces were sent after the Fakir who, by this time, was credited with the ambition of uniting all the tribes on the frontier under his rule. But six thousand soldiers failed to find him. His tactics were simple. When any large body of troops advanced he would hide in one of the innumerable caves in this desolate region. Then just as soon as the danger was passed, he would appear again, whip his followers into a frenzy of religious madness, and perpetrate a series of crimes which generally included murdering British officers.

The Government of India offered the tribes peace and a conference was actually held with the tribesmen with the British Resident of Waziristan, an officer of vast experience, present. But somehow the negotiations fell through, although it seemed by this time that even the tribes were tired of the Fakir. There followed in 1937 war which involved many thousands of troops. The Fakir's followers, armed only with rifles and partly dependent upon captures for supplies, harassed the British with sniping, bridge destruction, telephone wire cutting. In the vast mountains, with innumerable hiding places, the advantages lay with the tribesmen.

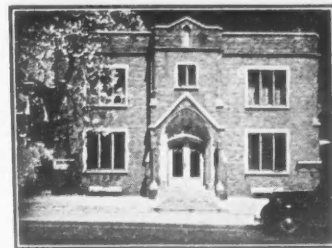
Miracle by R.A.F.

Artillery and even armored vehicles went into action, but only too often they lacked real targets. They inflicted heavy casualties, but they also suffered badly. R.A.F. bombers assisted them but, on one occasion at least, unwittingly helped the Fakir by enabling him to perform a new and convincing "miracle". He was haranguing his hard pressed followers and amongst other things uttered the prophecy that God would turn their bullets into harmless papers. At that moment an R.A.F. plane droned overhead. Tribesmen ducked for cover, but instead of the expected bombs and bullets, down fluttered a cloud of paper! The pamphlets intended to convince the tribesmen that the Fakir was a nuisance confirmed their belief that he was a prophet!

On several occasions the large British force at times more than 30,000 men were involved—thought they had the Fakir cornered, but always he eluded them. At last, with the assistance of the R.A.F. imposing an economic blockade on villages which sheltered him, they drove him out of Waziristan. In 1938 and 1939 he again tried to whip up trouble, but by this time even some of the tribes

were tired of him and one of the expeditions carried out in the summer of 1939 was made at the direct request and with the aid of tribesmen. It was estimated that the various expeditions had cost £10,000,000.

The Fakir is a striking figure with a big red beard. He wears a long coat and baggy trousers, with a long sword at his side. He is credited with being an almost uncanny marksman. Somewhere in the mountains he is no doubt hiding and wondering why the funds expected from "certain sources unfriendly to Britain" do not arrive. Money is the root of much evil on the North-West frontier. The land is so poor that men have from almost time immemorial supplemented their honest earnings with a bit of brigandage. Now Britain has been studying the economic life of the tribesmen and has been finding it cheaper to help them than fight them.



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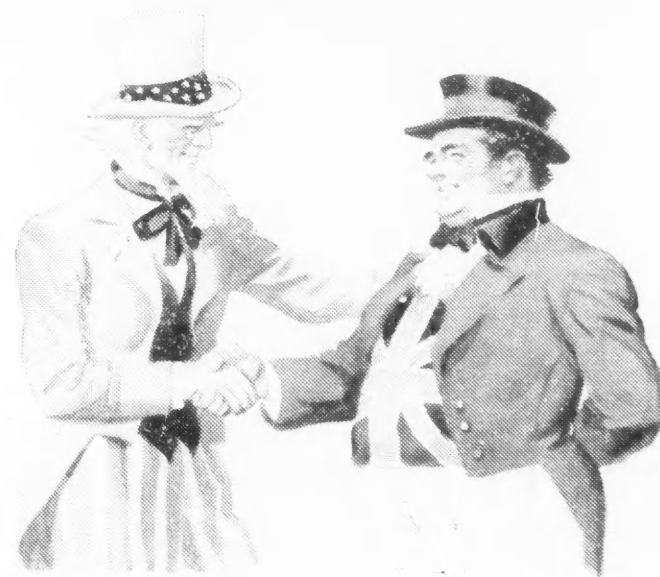
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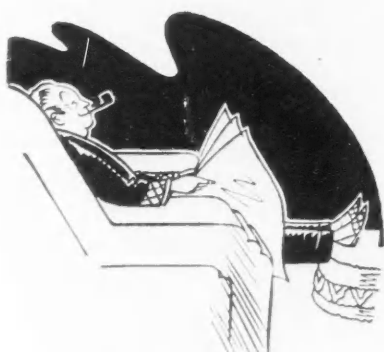
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THIS WEEK IN RADIO

A Little Prose Poem For Jane Froman

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

SHE was very lovely. She smiled like a tooth-paste ad. Her lips were as red as a bonfire. She wore artificial eye-lashes. Her gown was like satin, rose and white, and flowed all over the place. She didn't walk; she danced. When she tried to stand still, she swayed like a reed. When she sang, her voice was rich and full. When she talked, she had a slight but charming stutter.

You'd wonder how anybody could be so nice, but there she was—Jane Froman—singing at a microphone, at the final War Savings broadcast, originating in Eaton Auditorium, in Toronto. You probably heard her in your own home. I was sitting in the front row. And after the broadcast—you remember, it was a Rogers and Hart show, with Andre Kostelanetz directing—I couldn't help but go right up to Jane Froman and tell her what I thought about her. I don't usually do things like that.

There seems to be a general agreement that this broadcast was one of the finest musical presentations ever produced in Canada. It was lively. It was smooth. It had a purpose. Kostelanetz was at his best. Froman never sang better. And there in person were Richard Rogers and Larry Hart, who gave the world such haunting songs as "Blue Moon," "My Heart Stood Still," and dozens of other hits that are still among the first in popularity in Broadway productions.

KOSTELANETZ, whose wife is Lily Pons, is short, baldish and filled with life. He wears rimless spectacles. He talks with a slight accent. When he directs, he works harder than any musician, all the time turning the sheets of the score like mad. Rogers and Hart are dark, hard-working and very New Yorkish. Hart is short. When he approached the microphone he was so nervous his shaking hand could scarcely put his spectacles over his ears. Jane Froman—well, I've already said enough.

In case you wonder if Andre Kostelanetz brings his own orchestra to Canada for such an occasion, it can be said right here that this isn't the case at all. The musicians are the same ones who play in Sir Ernest MacMillan's Toronto Symphony Orchestra; they can be found in the Promenade Orchestra; some of them play with Geoffrey Waddington's Salon Group; a smaller number are in Isadore Sherman's Sunday program. When one of the players was asked how it was that Kostelanetz is able to bring out so much fine playing, he replied: "That man inspires us."

Let it never be said that the CBC can't produce a fine musical show. True, they did have Kostelanetz, and Jane Froman and Rogers and Hart. But the musicians were our own. And John Adaskin, who introduced the program, is ours. And Lorne Greene and Frank Willis, who announced the program, are ours. And George Taggart, of the CBC, who had a good hand in bringing the American artists to Canada "without any cost," is to be congratulated. As for Lorne Greene, who made the appeal to buy more and still more war savings certificates, here is a young Canadian who is doing a vital war service on the home front. Greene can put more sincerity, more feeling, more meaning into his broadcasting than any other Canadian announcer. It is to be hoped that the CBC will not let any American network attract him away from Canada.

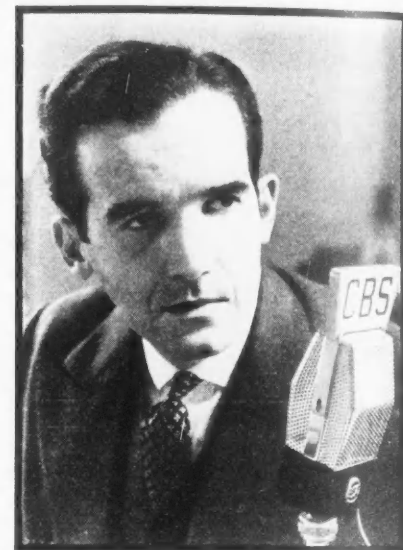
THE air fills with excitement when a letter comes starting off with "The trouble with you is . . ." David Sweezy, of Kingston, writes such a letter in reply to our wondering when Woolcott broadcasts. He says: "The trouble with you is that you listen to Lowell Thomas. As a result you miss the evening CBS foreign pickup programs. On a recent

Saturday Alexander Woolcott told us, in effect, 'If you ever hear me again it will be from another continent'. You and many others should write to WKBW and express disgust at the way they don't carry the program any more. Would that CFRB would carry that program! WBT is about the only station I know which carries the full broadcast."

A TREMENDOUS envelope arrived this week from CBS offices in New York. All over the outside of the envelope in bold letters it said that Edward R. Murrow, chief of Columbia's Broadcasting staff of war correspondents, is coming home. Inside the envelope 10 mimeographed sheets, and a photograph of Ed Murrow. One sheet told of a dinner to be held in his honor at the Waldorf on Dec. 2. Sheet No. 2 said that Murrow is a careful reporter, but a wild golfer. Sheet 3 said that Murrow had been twice bombed out of CBS offices in Europe and England. Then there was a piece on his hobbies of talking, golf and darts. Another bit said he doesn't wear bow ties. Another was biographical, said he was born in North Carolina, 37 years ago, is a reserve first lieutenant in the U.S. army, and his wife's name is Janet. Janet came home first, after working as London head of the Bundles for Britain office. All this is very interesting, because undoubtedly Murrow's name will be remembered as one of the outstanding radio correspondents of this war. In United States he will go on a lecture tour.

IN CASE you've wondered how the CBC arranges the religious broadcasts heard regularly on the network, the press and information service of the CBC tells this week that the National Religious Advisory Council, with Canon J. E. Ward chairman and Rev. Dr. J. R. Mutchmor secretary, assists the CBC in

this very delicate task. The Council has under its charge the two Sunday half-hour network broadcasts known as "Religious Period" and "Church of the Air." Another religious period is arranged for the winter season in the middle of the week. Through local representatives many other local "Morning Devotions" programs are arranged on weekdays. The ministers appearing on these programs are free to retain the flavor of their own particular denominational worship and are chosen to interpret the Christian message positively, and without intolerance. There has never been any complaint about the programs arranged by the Council. So much cannot be said for some other religious



Edward R. Murrow, London war correspondent and chief of the European staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who arrived in New York early this week for a five months' stay on this Continent during which time he will lecture extensively.

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programs which somehow or other manage to get time on the airways.

THIS week Bob Trout took over Ed Murrow's job as CBS head man in London. I met Trout once in Washington when I went down to interview that famous Negro evangelist whose choir used to sing "Happy am I in my Redeemer." Trout, en route to London, had to spend 19 days in Lisbon waiting for a plane. It disrupted many of his plans. Although Trout has held some important jobs in United States—he was special events broadcaster, news analyst, and was at one time the man who arranged the President's broadcasts from the White House—this is the first time he has held an executive post. He's just 32 years old. You'll hear him on the air some of these days.

IT MUST be admitted that United States broadcasting companies have a better technique for keeping the people informed of national efforts, particularly the defence program. I don't know why that should be. We have many wonderful projects going on in Canada. We have the men available to produce programs that will make these events really live. But they aren't on the air today, in Canada. From the United States many of us have heard exciting, thrilling, inspiring programs of air-raid precaution plans, army tactics, industrial production and relief work. Someone in Canada who is charged with this responsibility will have to pull up his socks, lest we should be left behind the United States in the proper interpretation of our war effort.

PROGRAM notes: Milton Berle and Charles Laughton are sharpening their wits for their debut on Friday Dec. 12 in a new program called "Three Ring Time" . . . the Texas Co. has sponsored the Metropolitan Opera programs, and they'll start on Nov. 29, Saturday afternoon, with "La Traviata" . . . a seven-year-old youngster, Ruth Duskin, of Chicago, has joined the Quiz kids, and ousted Gerard Darrow from his long-held position . . . fans liked Helen Hayes last Sunday in "This is our Destiny" . . . sport fans will be delighted to hear the voice of Ted Husing during the Army-Navy game Saturday Nov. 29 in Philadelphia's municipal stadium . . .

TAKE this Sunday, Nov. 30, for instance, and see what good things there are to be heard on the radio: (all times EST) 2 p.m. final stages of the Carolina war manoeuvres; 2.30 The world today; 5.45 William L. Shirer; 8.55 Elmer Davis and the news; 11. Headlines and by-

lines. Now for drama: 6 p.m. Silver Theatre, with Errol Flynn; 7.30 Screen Guild Theatre; 8. Helen Hayes Theatre; in "A Star is Born"; 8.30 Crime Doctor; 10.30 Columbia workshop. If you like music: 3 p.m. New York Philharmonic Symphony, with Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducting; 4.30 the Pause that Refreshes, with Andre Kostelanetz conducting; 5. the Family Hour; 9. Ford Sunday evening Hour. For variety, you can listen to: 6.30 p.m. Gene Autry's Melody Ranch, and 10 Bob Hawke's Take it

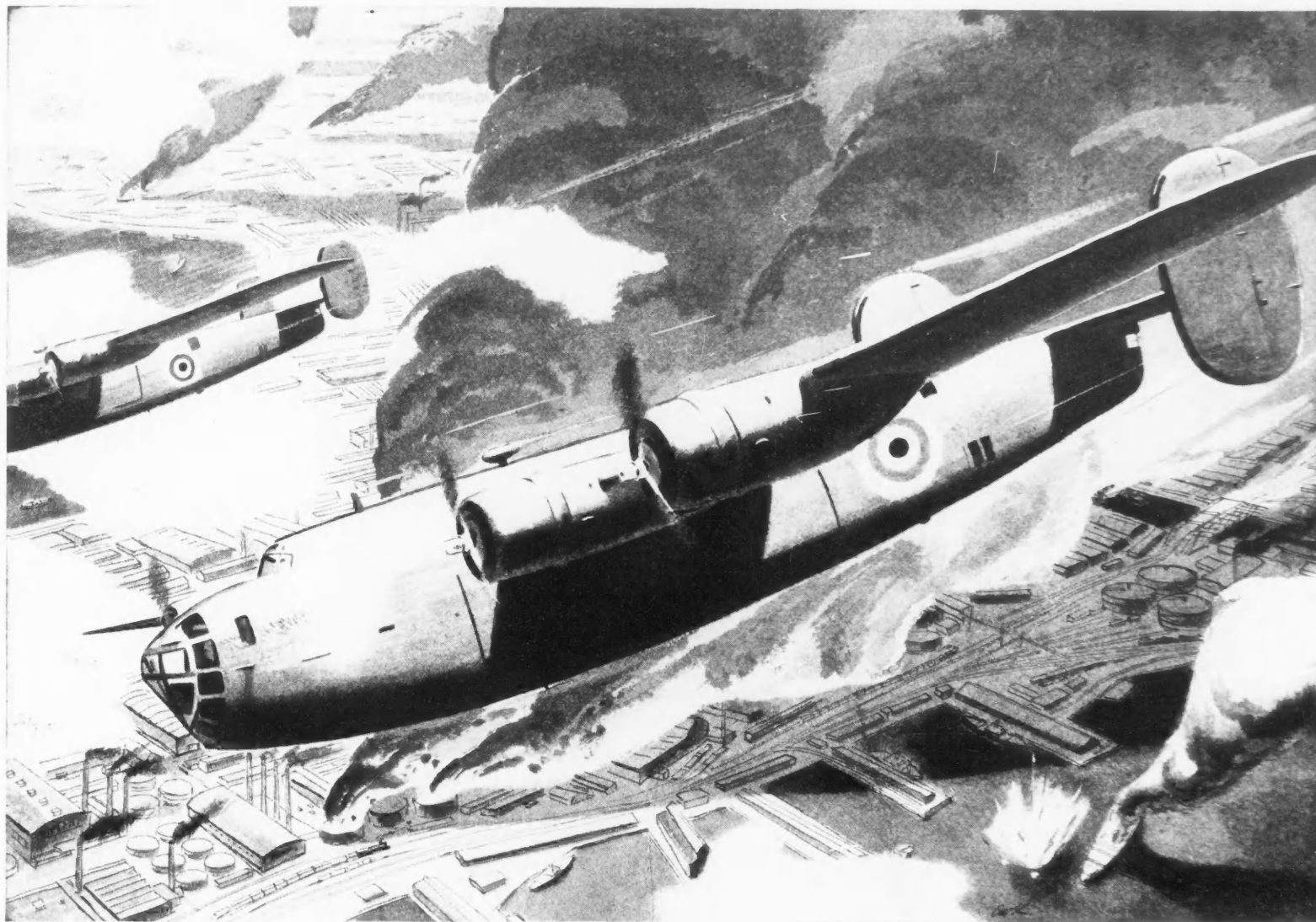
or leave it. The religious programs include: 10 a.m. Church of the Air; 10.30 a.m. Wings over Jordan; 1 p.m. Church of the Air.

Or take Saturday, Nov. 29, on the Canadian networks: (all times EDT) 2.30 p.m. Vincent Lopez orchestra; 3 p.m. Metropolitan Opera; 6.45 BBC news; 7.30 Salon orchestra; 8. With the Troops in Britain; 8.30 Share the Wealth; 9. the Hockey game; 10. Luigi Romanelli; 10.30 Frank Black presents; 11. CBC news.

SO FAR as we know, Leslie Stowe is the only girl broadcaster in Ontario who "does" commercials on the air. Miss Stowe is heard regularly on CFRB. She does interviews as well as commercials. She has a convincing voice, and there doesn't seem to be any reason why a woman can't persuade other women to buy soap and toothpaste and medicine.

ON FRIDAY night, Nov. 28, at 7.30 p.m. EDT, there's an interesting personality broadcasting. He is

Kaare Rodahl, who has just returned from three years in the Arctic where he conducted an expedition for the Royal Norwegian Government in London, for the purpose of studying sources of vitamins in Arctic food stuffs. It may be worth hearing, in view of the recent new emphasis being placed on nutrition. When Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief medical officer for the Ministry of Health in Great Britain, was in Toronto recently, he said that "nutrition will win this war."



Giants of War are cradled in Peace . . .



Centuries before we were singing "Come Josephine in my Flying Machine" man dreamed of soaring through the air, like a bird. Leonardo da Vinci wrote about machines that could fly. In 1809 Sir George Cayley was working on what would now be called a combination helicopter and aeroplane. But it was left to Wilbur and Orville Wright to build the first practical motor-propelled plane. That was way back in 1903 when they set a world endurance record for sustained flight by staying up for 59 seconds at an average speed of 30 miles per hour.

Much progress was made in the new science of aerodynamics from 1903 to 1914—peace-time years. Then came the First World War and this latest form of transportation was tested as a medium of warfare. 1918 to '39 again peace—again more time to think—more time to experiment. Results proved progressively gratifying and air travel was unqualifiedly accepted as a fast, safe and dependable way to get from one place to another.

Now—another war. And planes, the infants cradled in peace, have grown to prove themselves the most potent of the Empire's weapons. Hull Steel Foundries Limited, in their capacity of suppliers of steel castings to every branch of the Empire's armed forces, is bringing to its war-time production the experience and skill once taken as a matter of course . . . and now looked to and depended upon to keep the wheels of armament production rolling smoothly and swiftly.

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General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the Australian Imperial Force and deputy commander-in-chief in the Middle East who last week made a very frank recruiting speech to young Australians. Said he: "Our backs are to the wall. If you stay here and do not do your bit, it will be on your shoulders if this country is invaded and overwhelmed."





Champions of beauty, love and mercy in every age, the free women of the world, slow to anger and loath to wound, today take up their tasks in the service of Mars, dreaming still of a world in which cradles can be rocked in quietness, hoping still and forever that sons and husbands shall some day return over their thresholds in perfect peace and freedom.....

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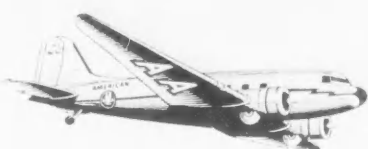
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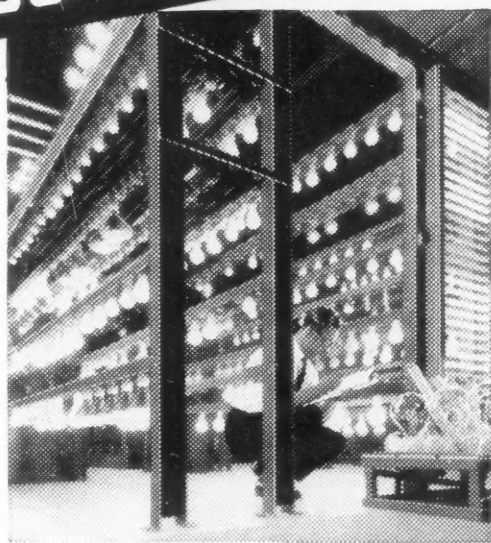
GOING			
Lv. Toronto	10:50 am	4:20 pm	7:40 pm
Ar. Buffalo	11:07 am	4:57 pm	8:17 pm
Ar. Newark			10:31 pm
Ar. New York	1:55 pm	7:04 pm	10:56 pm
RETURNING			
Lv. New York	6:35 am	8:55 am	4:10 pm
Lv. Newark	7:00 am		
Lv. Buffalo	9:25 am	11:25 am	6:35 pm
Ar. Toronto	10:05 am	12:05 pm	7:15 pm

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THE BOOKSHELF

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A Broader Concept of Masochism

MASOCHISM IN MODERN MAN, by Theodor Reik. Oxford. \$4.75.

THE ills of modern society have been diagnosed by economists, political theorists and witch doctors of all kinds, but no group has made such steady and satisfactory progress as the psycho-analytical one. Freud, perhaps the greatest of all social critics, can no longer direct and influence psycho-analytical investigation, but admirable progress is being made by his successors. Although it will achieve no great popularity among the current events fiends who make up such a great part of the reading public nowadays it may appear in time that *Masochism And Modern Man* was one of the handful of really significant books published in 1941; it supplies no remedy for our present discontents, but it gives us one important clue to their cause.

Freud regarded masochism primarily as a sexual perversion. Subsequent investigators, like Dr. Karen Horney, have accepted the masochist as a person content to take a subordinate part in life, as he does in sexual matters. Dr. Reik advances the theory that masochism is actually a concealed form of aggression, and that it is present, to some extent, in great numbers of men and women and even in whole races. It can become a tremendous social

force, and its method is that of Victory Through Defeat. Christ presents a striking example of this social masochism, and Victory Through Defeat is a basic doctrine of the Christian Church.

The reasoning which leads Dr. Reik from the primary Freudian conception of masochism as a deviation from the sexual norm to his own conception of masochism as a tremendously powerful social force is complex, but it is clearly and brilliantly explained. The concept of masochism, like all psycho-analytical concepts, is non-moral, and takes its color from the whole psychic character of the masochist. Thus it is mass masochism which leads a whole nation to subordinate itself to a Hitler, and it is the same force which steered Christian martyrs to face the lions in the arena. One of the prime tasks of civilized man is to understand this tremendous urge toward self-immolation and to direct it into socially desirable channels.

In the course of reaching his conclusions, Dr. Reik has much to say that is interesting about masochism in the individual. Many of the woe-filled characters with whom we are all familiar—the people whose fortunes seem always to advance backwards—are masochists, and pity is wasted on them. Their self-induced misfor-

tunes are not what they seem; they are, in fact, the means which these people employ to gain their own peculiar but entirely logical ends. Many family martyrdoms and business and artistic failures are explicable in this way. Masochists are not a trifling minority of sexual perverts; they are a large and influential social group, and they possess a solidarity which is strong because it is emotional, rather than intellectual.

It would be stupid to urge Dr. Reik's book upon readers generally, but for those who are curious about the hidden springs of conduct I will say that it is a brilliant book, an extremely important book and, so far as I am able to judge, a profoundly truthful book.

Do You Read French? Do You Want to Read Good French?

THEN READ

"Le Canada Français"

IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE:

Contributions by Dr. Lionel Audet, D.D., Dr. Arthur Maheux, D.D., Professors of the Laval University; Dr. D. F. Fleming, Professor at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Marius Barbeau, of the National Museum at Ottawa; Miss Michelle S. Gosselin, Specialist in Hygiene; Leopold Richer, a well-known writer.

Topics: Politics, Canadian, North-American; Canadian Art; Hygiene; Religion; Learned Societies; Periodicals, Books; Chronicles.

Published by Laval University,
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.

Humanity at Odds

BY STEWART C. EASTON

SCHOOL FOR ETERNITY, by Harry Hervey. (Allen. \$3.00).

THE AMAZING SUMMER, by Philip Gibbs. (Ryerson. \$2.50).

SCHOOL FOR ETERNITY is one of those rare books—it is only the second I have read this year—whose first reading so stimulates the imagination that a second becomes at once imperative. At first one thinks that this is only a more erudite *Grand Hotel* or perhaps another *Bridge of San Luis Rey*, wittier and dressed up in the modern manner yet with something of its profound human sympathy.

The design follows very closely Thornton Wilder's prototype. We have a West Indian town which is overwhelmed by an earthquake, destroying a number of human beings whose lives we have been permitted to trace. The earthquake occurs on the night of Easter Sunday at the close of a three days' entertainment given by Count Gerghiz to eight guests previously unknown to him. Not all of the guests are killed in the quake. Moreover—and this is the point of the story—we don't know who they are in the end. The reader may fill in the names as he wills. Not knowing this ending—and I think it detracts nothing from the experience of reading it to know in advance—I was a little perturbed to find that I didn't really care what happened to the individual characters. Seen through the eyes of the Count, their lives, as already lived, were representative of all humanity, and it seemed to make no difference how they ended. Their importance lay in the universal nature of their frustration, though each life was on a different level and each belonged to a different sphere of consciousness. Only when I had completed the book did I see how intentional was this lack of excitement in the mere fulfillment of their lives, and appreciate Mr. Hervey's extraordinary subtlety in his presentation, and his courage in departing from the usual norms of fiction. The Count himself, armored in what at first seems to be complete egoism, utterly disillusioned and weary in his knowledge, yet profoundly compassionate in his understanding of human frailty is the outstanding figure of the book, a latter-day Empedocles, admitting to his fear of death, in this at one with all

humanity, and yet demanding it as the fulfillment of life.

Perhaps it is unfair to speak in the same breath of Sir Philip Gibbs' latest work *The Amazing Summer*. Maybe it is not Sir Philip's fault that his human beings are always so patently invented, puppets dancing everlastingly to the same stale old tune. Sir Philip's admirers have grown to expect a certain kind of book from him. Every year they expect to be rewarded with a nice shiny new "tableau vivant" of last year's news; having greedily absorbed this, they then feel well informed and comfortably satisfied with themselves, and sit down to wait for next year's feast with equanimity.

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THREE CAME TO VILLE MARIE

by ALAN SULLIVAN

Paul De Lorimier, whom Old France had branded "coward"; Jacqueline, whose loveliness was her peril at the court of King Louis, and Jules, her gay and volatile husband... these are the three who came fatefully together at Ville Marie (Montreal).

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THE BOOKSHELF

Wit and Good Cheer

A SUBTREASURY OF AMERICAN HUMOR, edited by E. B. and Katharine White. Longmans Green. \$4.50.

SOAP BEHIND THE EARS, by Cornelia Otis Skinner. Dodd, Mead. \$2.50.

THE POCKET MILNE, by A. A. Milne. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.35.

THE ANTHOLOGY of American Humor which the Whites have made is undoubtedly the best volume of its kind ever to be produced. Most works of this kind are unselective; anything which has been considered funny at any time by anybody is thrown into the hotch-potch, and the resulting book is dreary, tasteless and stupid. But the Whites are highly selective; they include only what they themselves consider funny, and as they represent a most cultivated American taste in humor the result is a brilliant and delightful book.

As the editors make clear in the preface, not everyone will like everything that they have reprinted. The present reviewer, for instance, found nothing amusing in George Jean

Nathan's heavy attack on Bernard Shaw, nor in Heywood Broun's half-baked quasi-political sketch of his mother, nor in the bilious femininity of Dorothy Parker. Humor, which is the medium of so much that is great in the human spirit, may also be made the channel for frustration and neurosis, and some of the Whites' choices make this painfully clear. But the sheep far outnumber the goats, and the book is too good as a whole to suffer greatly from these unsatisfactory inclusions.

Although the book does not pretend to be historical in method it includes pieces by every American humorist of any importance from Ben Franklin to S. J. Perelman. Mark Twain, Washington Irving and Finley Peter Dunne are giants; Petroleum V. Nasby and Artemus Ward we regard with indulgence; the wit of Edgar Allan Poe and Frank Moore Colby will be new to most readers. The book is a remarkable achievement and deserves every success; the time is ripe, perhaps, to say that it would make an ideal Christmas gift for

any of your friends who are not wholly serious in their attitude toward life; and, of course, if you have such friends you obviously need the book yourself.

THE fatal mistake of many a funny writer is to try too hard. Forced fun can be frightful. Cornelia Otis Skinner has a pretty wit, and she writes admirable funny pieces, but from time to time she is seized with a feeling that she is not being funny enough, and then she is done for. Some of the pieces in *Soap Behind The Ears* are brilliant; in others she is too hard-working, too determinedly funny. The title illustrates this point; it has nothing whatever to do with the book, but it has a funny sound, it calls up a momentary grin, and so the author has used it. There are rather too many similar clichés of humor in her latest volume. Much of it is in her vest vein, but not quite enough.

A. A. MILNE, once one of Britain's most popular wits and a mainstay of *Punch*, has republished a number of his best efforts in a pleasant little volume. The Milne polish and delicacy of imagination are all here and they make charming reading. The book dates a little, for the modern trend in British humor is decidedly robust, but it is well worth having, and would make a pleasant Christmas gift for one of your gentler friends.

Good Book and Masterpiece

BY STEWART C. EASTON

BOOTHEEL DOCTOR, by Fanny Cook. Dodd, Mead. \$3.00.

MY FRIEND FLICKA, by Mary O'Hara. Longman's Green. \$3.00.

IT is a testimony to the ultimate American hold on reality that so much of the best American fiction is concerned with people whose roots are in the soil. This tense compassionate tale is the story of a doctor in the "boot-heel" of Missouri, from the flood of 1937 to the exodus of the sharecroppers in 1939. It is not the usual saga of the great humanitarian doctor fighting against the money-worship of his colleagues. For that a reviewer must be profoundly thankful. The doctor's position is rather that of a man who belongs by status to the owning class but whose sympathy is with the croppers. Sympathetically though his character is drawn, he only serves to give cohesion to the story, which is allowed to unfold itself against the background of his work. Though not as stark as *The Grapes of Wrath* there is in it something of the quality of its sincerity and compassion.

It is difficult to write of *My Friend Flicka* without seeming to exaggerate. Some women seem to be born with a gift for writing about animals, and the extraordinary

ily intimate relationship between them and the human being who cherishes them. The gift seems to spring from the depths of their own intuitive sensitivity, and lends color to the very selection of the words and the imagery of the thought. Miss O'Hara seems to be such an one, and this, her first novel, is an absolute masterpiece of its kind. Ken, a small boy with an infinite capacity for loving, sets his heart upon having a horse all of his own. When at last his father allows him to make a choice, it falls on Flicka, the filly of a crazy untamable mare with bad blood in her. The filly is hurt when she tries to escape from the corral, and Ken by the simple power of his loving nurses her back to life. That is all there is to the story, though the relationship with his father and mother is beautifully described, and absolutely true. If there is any justice in this world, *My Friend Flicka* will live, treasured by its owners.

Journalist as Artificer

1001 AFTERNOONS IN NEW YORK, by Ben Hecht. Macmillan. \$4.00.

THE author of this book has been for many years one of the most expert and successful journalists of the 'personal' type in the U.S. He has a brilliant journalistic style (which is not quite the same thing as a brilliant literary style, though it comes near it), he can give color to anything under the sun, and he can touch the hearts of his readers. This last is his rarest and most valuable quality, for journalists who can move their readers greatly without becoming sob-sisters are few.

The eighty-odd pieces which are included in this volume appeared originally in the New York paper *PM*. They touch on all the matters which are the stock-in-trade of the 'personal' journalist—the death by starvation of three bums, the brutal murder of a harlot, the antics of Harpo Marx—things which were of immediate interest but which were not really news. They express, completely and incisively, what Ben Hecht thinks about Nazis, isolationists and anti-Semites. They are a little inclined to beat the drum too loudly for the Jews. The author is himself a Jew, and it is understandable and praiseworthy that he should defend Jews, but so much pro-Jewish writing in one book tends to cancel its own effect and to leave the reader indifferent.

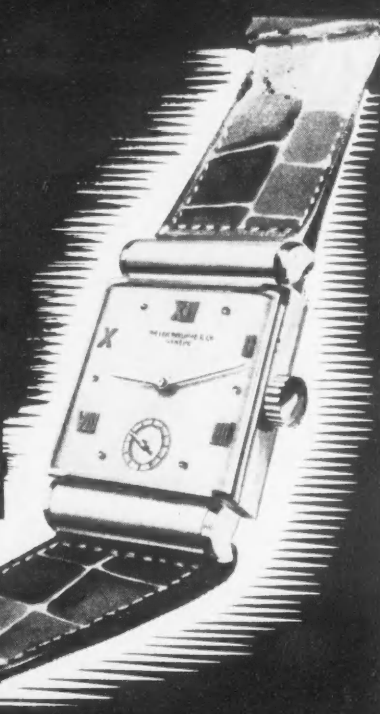
Nevertheless, this is a notable book of journalism, and it shows clearly that the professional newspaper writer, though he may not be an artist, may be an artificer of the first order.

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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, 31st OCTOBER, 1941

ASSETS

Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada	\$ 17,795,966.19
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	10,379,976.66
Other Cash, and Deposits	5,367,217.96
	\$ 33,543,160.81
Government and Municipal Securities and Loans	81,061,135.50
Other Bonds and Stocks	47,287.00
Call Loans (Secured)	2,989,701.43
	\$117,641,284.74
Commercial Loans and Discounts	79,824,641.29
Bank Premises	5,584,217.95
Other Assets	255,045.27
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit	3,282,091.24
	\$206,587,280.49

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	\$ 4,199,210.00
Total Deposits	183,231,152.24
Letters of Credit Outstanding	3,282,091.24
	\$190,712,453.48
Dividends due Shareholders	175,984.79
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	15,698,842.22
	\$206,587,280.49

The General Manager,
Imperial Bank of Canada,
TORONTO.

We report that we have examined the above condensed Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1941, and have compared it with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

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TORONTO, 18th November, 1941.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Into Parliament, If Not Into Heaven

BY P. O'D.

PARTY politics is not a subject that at present absorbs much of the public attention. Any attempt to discuss its problems is more apt than not to leave people distinctly irritated. And yet there is a good deal of interest taken in a motion passed the other day at a meeting of the Conservative Association, a motion dealing with the selection of candidates—really an attempt to lessen the influence of mere wealth in this important and honorific business.

This is not to say that seats are up for sale. But a rich man with political ambitions has undoubtedly advantages over his poorer and perhaps abler rivals. Political organizations have their expenses—sometimes quite considerable expenses—and the candidate who is in a position to meet them, or any large part of them, is naturally looked on with favor by the members of the local committee. It relieves them of the invidious necessity of passing the hat, and the still more invidious necessity of going down into their own pockets.

So we very often find the safe and easy seat going to the man with the well-filled wallet, while the poor man, if he gets a nomination at all, gets it where there is lots of fighting to be done and not very much to be hoped for. Hence the complaints that Parliament is far too full of wealthy old noodles, who have practically bought their way in, and that there are not nearly enough young men there—young men presumably having a good deal less money than their elders.

That these complaints are not without justification came out clearly enough in the discussion at the meeting of the Conservative Association. Mrs. Tate, for instance, a prominent woman M.P., admitted frankly that in her ten years of political life she had paid about £5,000 to the Party funds. And Mrs. Tate is a very able, zealous, and attractive person, fully entitled to her place in Parliament without any financial consideration whatever. Nor is her contribution at all unusual. It is likely that a good many other Members have paid very much more. Otherwise perhaps they wouldn't be there.

Naturally this state of affairs does not suit the book of the central Conservative Association, which does not have to meet the local expenses—though it does sometimes make a contribution—and which is much more concerned with the political merits of candidates. But it is difficult to see

that the association can do anything very effective about it, in spite of the resolution, passed by a large majority, that the approval of the Association would be withheld in cases where the candidate had obviously bought his nomination.

Local committees are likely to go on insisting on their right to pick their own candidates, and they will probably continue to pick them for reasons which seem good to them, whether really good or not. And once selected—well, is the Conservative Association going to turn its majestic thumb down, and let a Laborite or a Liberal get in? I ask you.

All this may seem rather academic just now, when there are no elections except occasional by-elections. It may become more important after the war, when normal political life is resumed. But by then hardly anyone will have any money to spend on his political ambitions, I suppose, so perhaps the problem will solve itself. Politics should become very pure for a while.

The Paper Shortage

Before the war a great part of the material for English and Scotch paper-mills more than half the paper-mills of the country are in Scotland—came from North Africa in the form of esparto grass. Now these supplies are no longer available, and British farmers are being asked to make up the deficiency with straw.

The amount of straw required for paper during next year is about 450,000 tons, not a great deal, when it is considered that the present harvest is estimated to produce about 8,000,000 tons. But the difficulty is to lay so much aside for this specific purpose. Farmers have a good many uses for whatever straw they can produce as you very quickly find out when you try to buy any.

They don't want to sell it. They need it for bedding down their cattle, for thatching, for covering potatoes and root-crops from the frost, for all sorts of purposes. And the farmer who doesn't want to sell is a difficult fellow to bargain with. He is not likely to worry very much about the woes of the paper-makers. He has worries enough of his own.

In the meantime the publishers are complaining bitterly about the shortage of paper and strawboard for

books. Soon, they say, there will be hardly any new books coming out, for the simple reason that there won't be anything to print them on. And books, they insist, were never more necessary than now to inform and console and cheer us all up as I think most people will agree. If we can't do anything else in the black-out, we can at least read. Even if we can do something else, books are still for many of us the best refuge from anxiety and boredom—to put it no higher than that.

Failing new books we could, I admit, go back to the good old ones—and be all the better for it, no doubt, but this is very high and austere doctrine, not suitable for all of us. Mr. Dooley said he had no intention of reading any new books until he had mastered Shakespeare and the "Boible." But then Mr. Dooley regarded Shakespeare and the Bible as a barricade behind which to shelter from the bombardment of the printing-presses. He had no intention of reading them. He had other resources. There was always Mr. Hennessey to talk to—poor Mr. Hennessey, who never talked back. Few of us can be sure of so patient a listener.

Cinque Ports Rejoice

All along the Southeast Coast, that ancient bastion of England which once again looks out sternly and watchfully at the "invasion ports" of France, there is joy at the news that Winston Churchill himself is to succeed Lord Willington as Warden of the Cinque Ports. There is joy in Hythe and Hastings, in Dover and Sandwich and Romney, in the "Ancient Towns" of Rye and Winchelsea such is their official title and in all the little towns and villages that still proudly describe themselves as "limbs" of the Cinque Ports. They all feel honored.

It is true that this high and ancient office the oldest connected with the defence of the realm is now a purely ornamental one, a romantic survival. There is almost nothing to do, except to wear an extremely handsome uniform on ceremonial occasions, a uniform rather like an admiral's, but with distinguishing features of its own. Even Mr. Churchill, with his notorious carelessness about clothes, is bound to look very impressively dressed.

It is true also that the Cinque Ports themselves, with the exception

of Dover, are now hardly more than seaside resorts some of them not even seaside in any literal sense. The truant sea has deserted them, and they are left high and dry, with their memories of fleets and storms and battles long ago. As John Davidson has said in his charming poem, "To a Cinque Port":

"Where argosies have wooed the breeze,
The simple sheep are feeding now;
And near and far across the bar
The ploughman whistles at the plough;

Where once the long waves washed the shore,
Larks from their lowly lodgings
soar."

Still the rich and romantic traditions persist. Still there is magic in the grand old title Warden of the Cinque Ports! Great men have held it in the past, kings of England among them, famous statesmen, famous sailors and soldiers. And now a great man holds it again. No wonder the Cinque Ports rejoice at this recognition of their ancient and historic role!

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"May I Help You?"

BY MARJORIE REESOR

THE margin between possibility and attainment, although extremely narrow is often impossible. Call me a visionary, if you will, but I firmly believe a really happy Christmas is possible for the salesgirls. Attainment of such Utopia rests with you and you and you, with those last-minute lists of shopping. Don't approach us as if the whole awkward business is our fault. Co-operate Madam, and we'll do our best.

Our endurance powers do have a limit. The days for girls serving in the stores are long, tiring and often needlessly nerve-wracking. The majority are serving extra hours under high pressure. Nevertheless, you, as a potential shopper, are entitled to good service and do please be appreciative of this good service. If, however, you rush in during the very last of those few shopping days, you cannot expect, nor are you apt to receive, the best service. At that stage it is every man for himself. Life in that last week moves at a different pace. There is a bustle, a scurrying, a tense excitement. Even pleasant features become set and there is a peculiar gleam to the eye, an edge to the voice. It is a great show and not until you get a place on the side-lines and watch, do you see the humor, the pathos and, occasionally, the nastiness of human nature.

A survey of the manners and morals of shoppers reveals an embarrassing fact. The male of the species is the more considerate shopper. Frankly girls, we think shopping is our dish but in those last fine frenzied days when women begin to act like robots out of control, the men seem to take on added charm. True, they are usually sporting a beautiful glow and cigars that make you yearn for an iron lung but they shop quickly and expertly. They are usually out to get the real McCoy, expecting to pay for it. Women, on the other hand want quality and authentic design at, as a rule, less than the asked price. In those last shopping days, selling is, of necessity, a purely routine job with little time for individual problems requiring special consideration. We are only too glad

to suggest something suitable, from our stock, for a wanted gift but that is not the time to go into decorating problems, whether they are your own or your Great Aunt Emma's. The motifs eagle, pineapple, shell and acorn are one and the same to our then glassy eyes. If you pay for quality, you will get it, if you shop at a reputable store, but your mind should be pretty well made up by that time as to what you really want.

Any Questions?

I have said you are entitled to good service. If you request information it should be given clearly and politely but don't be a "What-would-you-use-this-for?" if the use is fairly obvious. And if it is obvious, don't be too surprised if, along about the 23rd of December, we retort, "Cripes Lady! Ain't yuh got no 'magination?" However, we shall likely continue to smirk politely and tactfully suggest, "Well it is very nice for mayonnaise or chili sauce—" And then if the wide-eyed curiosity continues, as it usually does, "Ah—could you use it for cranberry sauce?" We shall heartily agree.

And now a word of caution to the shopper. Extravagance is a pre-war luxury. Study merchandise for quality and value. Be an intelligent, well-informed spender. I am sorry to have to disillusion you but I am about to confess an awful truth. Nine salesgirls out of ten have their eye on the completed sale that will not only increase their bonus but will make their position more secure. The quality, suitability or becomingness of the article to be purchased does not enter into it, despite a convincing manner, when they are asked for an opinion.

After all, you, the purchaser, don't deserve much sympathy. The magazines, newspapers, street-cars and ether are filled with pertinent facts regarding the articles various and sundry exchangeable for the coin of the realm. It is a patriotic, as well as a personal, duty to make this coin do satisfactory work for you. The

day of the wanton spendthrift is past. Learn to recognize and obtain value.

These "don'ts" are becoming pretty frequent but don't try to impress a salesgirl. I am indeed sorry if I must speak plainly, but Madam—we don't give a darn! Honestly, all we are concerned about is, do you want the article? Can we persuade you? If not, please let us, in these busy pre-Christmas days especially, devote the time to another customer.

"I have really lovely crystal at home. The goblets cost \$4.50 each."

We smile synthetic, awed interest and I think may be forgiven if we too nonchalantly twirl a six dollar goblet between thumb and forefinger. (Here's hoping it never slips.)

Handlers and Patters

Too often we encounter the crank and the nuisance. Customers who ask pointless irritating questions regarding stock. Customers who could not and would not spend fifty cents on accessories curiously demand that an article be taken from the showcase. Usually something it takes precious time to replace neatly.

The Handlers and Patters simply cannot resist polished surfaces. Crystal, polished metals and wood. Recklessly their fingerprints are scattered, starting just as the last of the polishing cloths are tucked away for the day. Anything with a cover or lid must be opened and invariably left with the lid half on, so that eventually it will, with constant vibration and moving about, slide off and smash to smithereens and a harassed salesgirl will get merry hell from an overwrought Manager, for not watching her stock. Ah me, Peace it must be wonderful!

I sympathize with the Handlers and Patters because I, too, suffer. Secretly. Beautiful yard goods lures me as honey does a fly. I'm weak as water when I see yards of lovely pastels with signs "Please do not handle." I'm not only weak, I'm furtive! Quickly my eye darts right, left, fore, aft. Coast clear? No person looking? I pat! Ah, the exquisite beauty of simply touching. I even get off elevators at the yard goods for the sole purpose of patting. But, on account of my own weakness I automatically spot other Patters at once and I give no quarter once I detect a patter in the act. When you have lived as long as I have, you will discover that it is interesting to note that the noisiest critics are themselves most open to criticism.

And now, this year as never before, this is important. If you take exception to displayed merchandise, whether it be on account of price, quality or country of origin, don't make an International Issue of it with the salesgirl. If you think this busy season is the time to go to the mat about it, see the Manager of the Department. If the salesgirl agrees with the customer who is "always right" she would, in a case of criticized merchandise, be disloyal to her employers. Be sporting, Madam. Don't hit us when we can't hit back.

And finally, do not ask to have parcels gift-wrapped, should this be a courtesy service, if you intend snatching the expensive, carefully pleated paper and seals from them as soon as they are delivered. And, do not have purchases sent C.O.D. if there is the slightest chance of you changing your mind and refusing to accept the order or having no one at home to answer the door, thus necessitating another trip. Remember, Gasoline, cost of wrapping and delivering. This year these requests are not only reasonable, they are imperative.

So let's shake hands all 'round. "God bless us all—everyone," and a very Merry Christmas, even in this warring, uncertain world. We desperately need something permanent to cling to and, so far, Christmas is about as permanent as anything I have discovered.

Gifts of Beauty



A. NIGHT AND DAY PERFUME. A brilliant gay fragrance that is as appealing in the sunlight as by moonlight. \$1.65 to \$27.50

IT'S YOU PERFUME. The latest and most sophisticated of Miss Arden's scents. \$2.50 to \$41.25

CARNATION PERFUME. The delicate fragrance of carnation captured in an exquisite scent. \$8.25 to \$24.00

B. WHITE ORCHID SET—Flower Mist and Dusting Powder in fragrant White Orchid. \$5.25

C. "PEEK-A-BOO" BOX — with Cyclamen Flower Mist \$2.15 Rocking Horse—with Cyclamen Flower Mist \$3.75

D. BLUE GRASS PERFUME — Elizabeth Arden's most popular fragrance. Blue Grass Perfume in Horseshoe Box \$6.00

Blue Grass Horse in Satin-lined box \$5.00

Dram—\$1.50; \$3.15 (with sprinkler top); \$4.35; \$13.75; \$22.00; \$45.00.

SOLD AT SMARTEST SHOPS IN EVERY TOWN

Elizabeth Arden



"Know where I'm taking you?"
"To have a Sweet Cap - I hope!"

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."



MIDGET

JUNIOR

MEDIUM

FULL

VERY FULL

MEDIUM DEEP

G-M-4

Breathing

Waist

GIVES SMOOTH FRONT LINE

GOTHIC

Cordtex

PATENTED

A STYLE TO FIT YOUR TYPE AS WELL AS YOUR SIZE

Diaphragm flesh is comfortably controlled by the band that gives as you breathe. Bosom is held youthfully high and rounded, with perfect separation. There's a style for your type in your size.



Those fond of the sturdy simplicity of French Provincial will find such accessories as these, to be picked up in antique shops when one is lucky, very compatible with the style. Twin lamps stand on wooden bases that turn like lazy Susans and on which are anchored small replicas of brass jugs, kettles and tea cups. The mottled cheese dish is an old English piece.



Plate No. 450, 13" Diam., \$10.00

Bowl No. 449, 10" Diam., \$10.00

LINDEN PATTERN

SUPREME ARTISTRY

DEEPLY ENGRAVED BY HAND
ON MAGNIFICENT, HEAVY, SWEDISH-TYPE BLANKS

Available from

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE
TORONTO

BIRKS
MONTREAL

A Superlative
Shadow Etching

THE YORK GLASS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

Kenneth M. Smith, Pres.

Harold C. Goodwin, Secy. Treas.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings
at home and abroad.

WORLD OF WOMEN

A Christmas Gift to Canada

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THIS Christmas we can help to create great savings in time, money and needed materials by doing Christmas shopping early and thus avoiding the extravagant waste in unnecessary expenses that are a part of "last minute" gift buying. This thought becomes a Christmas present to Canada—a very real contribution to the war effort. It is a real and patriotic duty for all of us to so organize our time that we can do our shopping early to avoid the costly mistakes of last minute "rush" buying that results in wasteful returning of merchandise—the many "special" deliveries that must be made and other things that waste time, and add to the expense of doing business.

Some of the things that will help to bring about this happy state of affairs are in a little thoughtful planning ahead . . . more attention to buying the right things . . . knowledge of exactly the right size and color . . . accuracy in knowing the correct address . . . more time spent in making out shopping lists . . . decision that what we buy we will keep.

And now, here are more suggestions to help you bring about this happy state of affairs:

The Silver Question

The selection of a complete service of silverware is not something to be entered into lightly since it's one of those important possessions destined to last as long as its owner. If the purchase of a set of silverware is on your mind this Yuletide, you would do well to examine two of the charming designs presented by King's Plate silverware in which the crucial points of wear are protected by the "Visible" Silver Mound. In Mayflower, you will find Canada's favorite wild flower exquisitely wrought into a pattern of great charm which strikes a happy medium between the over-plain and the too-ornate. The floral design outlines handles centered by a plain center panel. Inspiration, a companion of Mayflower, has a graceful dignified pattern which runs about half way down the handles, restrainedly ornate so that it blends in happily with almost any decor—period or modern.

Snap

Overseas parcel note

The more film sent to the man in the forces who possesses a camera, the more snapshots you are likely to receive in return. We suspect that films are not easily come by, either in Great Britain or other countries where Canadian troops are stationed. With this in mind the Kodak people have arranged a compact little package containing sufficient rolls of the stuff to keep the most ardent camera fiend happy for many a day wherever he may be.

Speed-Upper

It's little wonder the average husband can be dressed and groomed in something less than fifteen minutes flat. The extra time he spends looking at his watch and not trying to hide his impatience as he waits is spent by his wife putting on her complexion. The boys really don't deserve much credit for their fireman-like speed in making themselves presentable. It's just that things have been made so darned easy for them. Take the matter of shaving . . . a chore that used to cut down their handicap. It's only a matter of whizzing away the whiskers in a few seconds with the Sunbeam Shave-master—a compact little gadget that fits into his hand while electricity does all the work. It isn't fair somehow, but if you are big enough to rise above the conviction that it wouldn't do to cut down the creature's dressing handicap still further—well, you might consider the



Gold and rust chrysanthemums and purple grapes spilling out in profusion over the edges of a low wicker basket, make an unusually attractive centerpiece for the Fall dinner table. One of the many novel arrangements of fresh flowers that can be wired anywhere in the country.

Shavemaster as a Christmas gift for the man in your life.

And on the other hand a few well-placed hints ought to give him the general idea that the hours you have to spend in your maidless kitchen would be appreciably lessened by a Sunbeam Mixmaster—an electric marvel that beats the batter, extracts the last drop from the breakfast oranges and, with the aid of various attachments, performs almost every domestic chore except answering the door-bell or asking for extra days off.

First Aid

She manages a household, knits for the Red Cross, is chairman or president or convener of one or more club activities, keeps in touch with scores of friends and relations. But can she dash off the twenty-odd notes required to get some project in running order, write menus for the cook, make up laundry lists, and all the rest of it, without acquiring a severe case of writer's cramp? No, no, a thousand times no. A typewriter is almost as much of a ne-

cessity in most households as stove and refrigerator. What's more, even Emily Post extends her benign approval to the typewriter for other than the most highly personal letters.

There are no less than four types of Underwood Portables of varying degrees of mechanical intricacy, any of which will bestow the double blessing of saving wear and tear on writer and reader. And one of the nicest things about such a gift is that no matter whose name is on the card attached to it everyone in the family shares in the convenience it offers—students, whose teachers probably will be tempted to bestow a few extra marks in gratitude for the legibility of their notes; father, when he drafts notes for next week's speech—and, of course, the woman of the house when she manages to find it not in use.

Travelers' Aid

If your Christmas happens to include one of those uncertain birds of passage who never know from one week-end to the other where they'll be hanging their hats, you might keep him *au fait* with what's going on in the rest of the world by surprising him with Philco's portable radio which plays anywhere—even in the most remote ski chalet where electricity is just a rumor. On such occasions the radio works on a self-contained battery, but it works equally well on AC or DC house current where either is available. There's a built-in aerial too, the whole handsome, highly efficient business encased in either brown Spanish alligator or beaver-grain fabrikoid.

Shadows on Glass

One of the most pleasant surprises one is likely to receive this year is the magnificent manner in which Canadian manufacturers have come to the fore in filling the vacancies left by imports. Take, if you will, for instance, glass of which many of the choicest pieces used to come from Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Denmark. No longer do these countries send us their treasures, but the lack is not felt for Canada is doing very well in producing glass as attractive as that from abroad.

One of the loveliest examples in this new Canadian field of the glass-maker's art is to be found in the process originated here and called Shadow Etching in which the design is deeply engraved by hand. We've seen it being done, and it's a fascinating process resulting in a frosty

(Continued on Next Page)



A black crepe theatre frock with sequin peplum and sequin rosettes on the sleeves. Diamond clip trim.

(Continued from Previous Page)

pattern that might have been done by fairy fingers. Among the most attractive of these designs is the Linden pattern which is to be found on such universally useful articles

wonderful part of it all, is that every one of these gifts will be playing its part in a wonderful work. It's a raffle ticket now being sold by the Red Cross to raise funds for medical aid to Russia.



The pleasant ceremony of after dinner coffee in the drawing-room takes on added graciousness when the point of interest is this silver tray, an arrival from Great Britain. The center is quite plain with a raised edge after the Chippendale manner. The Crown Derby coffee set is ornamented with a Chinese pheasant design. The Seven Seas Shop, Eaton's.

as large sandwich plates, bowls and so on. Look for it at Birks-Ellis-Ryrie in Toronto, or Birks in Montreal.

Only Fifty Cents!

If you've been looking for an unusual small gift costing in the neighborhood of fifty cents, look no further, for here it is. You can scatter them among your friends, use them as Christmas table favors, as little stocking gifts, send them instead of the customary greeting cards. And here it is—the perfect small gift that may lead to bigger things, a mink coat for instance. But the most

Mr. Jack Creed, chairman of the Retail Furriers' Association of Toronto, has announced that thirty-four Toronto furriers have donated approximately \$20,000 worth of furs to the Canadian Red Cross. The furs will be prizes in an Ontario draw to raise these very necessary funds. Thirty-five separate fur pieces have been donated, with the first prize a beautiful mink coat, valued at more than \$2,000. Other prizes, among them a handsome grey coat of Australian opossum, a seal coat, and many other coats of fine fur, range in value from \$200 to \$2,000. A ticket, or share as they prefer to call it,

means that one has an opportunity to win one of these treasures.

The tickets can be purchased at a cost of fifty cents each at the office of the Retail Furriers' Association, 8 Bloor Street W., Toronto, and at the Royal York and King Edward Hotels. Branches of the Red Cross throughout Ontario have been notified of the sale of tickets and urged to form committees which would contact service clubs and other organizations in their community to get behind the drive for funds. So these tickets will be available much more widely in the near future. The campaign will remain open as long as public interest dictates—about six or eight weeks, it is estimated.

It is hoped that the sale of tickets will raise a goodly portion of the half-million-dollar object for medical aid to Russia set by the Red Cross. Use of the tickets as Christmas gifts not only will help to swell the total, but will provide a most original small gift. Perhaps, who knows, your "small" gift may become a fur coat.

For the House

Brides of this or next year will thank their lucky stars for the Christmas spirit if it means one or more additions to their household furniture. "Milling Road Shop" reproductions have the double cachet of quality and the excellence of style that stems from the best periods.

Among the "occasional" pieces which any room needs to round out a well-balanced scheme of decoration is a two-tiered dumb waiter adapted from a Sheraton design, built a little bit on the order of the usual low coffee table, but with more space provided by the extra tier. The Sheraton influence appears again in another occasional table built on more conventional lines. This has slim simple lines and a gallery around the top. A piece of quiet unobtrusive charm copied from one now in the possession of a New York antique dealer.

A chest, besides being ornamental has the additional attraction of offering much storage space—not an unimportant consideration in a small apartment or house. We liked one that has been adapted by the Milling Road Shop from Hepplewhite's "Cabinet Makers' and Upholsterers' Guide," published in 1794. It has four roomy drawers. Fitting in with rooms or halls of more formal decor is a round-fronted commode, inspired by an English original made in 1790 which is now in the C. H. F. Kinderman collection.

Timely

Whether he's in the army or doing important civilian work, his schedule probably is timed to the split second, and a watch can be one of his most important possessions. Longines recognizes this in an unusual variety of handsome, rugged watches that won't let him down. Among these are round, square and oblong shapes, most of them very business-like and masculine in appearance with sturdy leather straps. Privately, we hear that men prefer a watch of straight-

forward design devoid of fancy trickeries in design, so don't let your feminine love of the unusual run away with you. He isn't likely to appreciate it—although he may gallantly put a good face upon it. One of the most useful watches one could choose for any man in any of the forces is the Longines Weems, made of stainless steel with the seconds engraved in the metal rim outside the glass covered face.

And for the girls the Longines Salina is a pretty piece of useful ornament. This is a charming oval shape with squared off ends and has a face on which the odd hours are indicated by a dot, the even hours by their numerals.

A Tribute

Are we, as Canadian women, doing our share in this war for freedom? The individual contribution may seem very small—too small, we may think, to count much in the great issues involved. But each of these small contributions—knitting socks, driving an ambulance, collecting a little heap of scrap when put together swells to a mighty total. If you feel that woman's contribution of time and work is too unimportant to be recognized for what it is, read the stirring tribute paid to Canadian women by one of the country's greatest manufacturers. You'll find it on pages 22 and 23.

Bringing Up Gran'ma

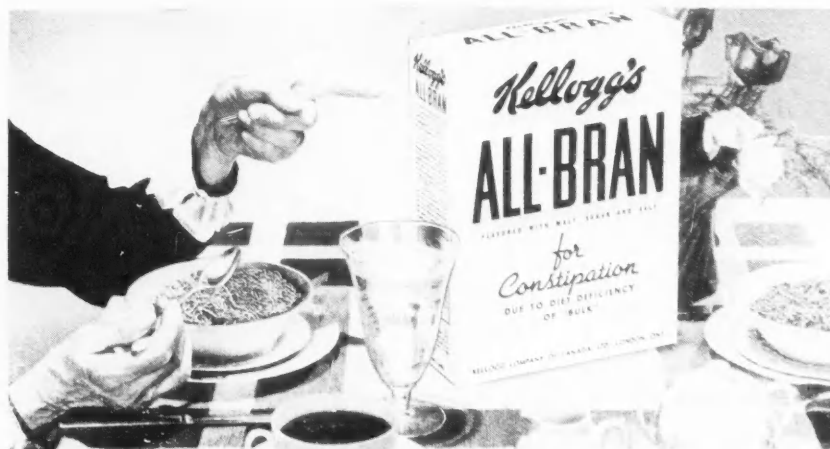


YOU'D LOVE MY GRAN'MA! She's really grand! And just filled with personality. But don't ever try to change some of her strong-minded ways. "Puss," she said to me. "I know harsh cathartics are unpleasant to take. But nothing, absolutely nothing in the world, can do you as much good as a real old-fashioned purge."



"NOW, GRAN'MA," I replied, "we're not living in Old-Fashioned Days. Things have changed a lot. Didn't it ever occur to you to find and correct the cause of your trouble, instead of dosing yourself with those disagreeable purgatives? You come to breakfast and learn the better way!"

"ALL RIGHT, SHOW ME!" challenged Gran'ma. "What is it?" "A delicious cereal," I answered. "KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. If constipation is the common kind that's due to lack of proper 'bulk' in the diet, ALL-BRAN will go right to the cause. Just eat it daily and drink plenty of water. But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like harsh purgatives. It takes time."



"HOLD ON!" said Gran'ma. "This is downright delicious! Young woman, if a breakfast cereal as tasty as this can do the trick you spoke of, I'll put you down for another thousand in my will!" And, bless her heart, she did!

Keep Regular... Naturally
with Kellogg's ALL-BRAN

Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient size packages; restaurants serve the individual package. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

"SERVE BY SAVING! BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES"

LES PARFUMS

DOREL

COMETE . . . HORIZON . . . AUDACE . . .

For complimentary samples of each perfume, send your name and address (together with 10c for handling cost) to:

VINANT Limited, 533 Bonsecours Street, MONTREAL



Catherine Judah, of Montreal, who will sing the contralto roles in the CBC's new series of Gilbert and Sullivan broadcasts, to be heard Mondays from 8 until 9 p.m.

THE DRESSING TABLE

--And Some Cosmetics To Please Her

MORE cosmetic gifts to be purchased now—but not to be opened before Christmas.

Lentheric has done handsomely by its fans this Christmas with all the favorite fragrances that bear this distinguished name so beautifully presented they would please even the spoiled wife of an Indian rajah.



All dainty women are
LUX DAILY DIPPERS

When a girl isn't popular—undie odor is often the reason why. Your undies absorb perspiration which quickly leads to unpleasant undie odor.

Play safe! Join the Lux Daily Dippers. Dip undies in Lux the minute you step out of them. LUX removes perspiration—prevents horrid undie odor... keeps precious undies fresh and new.

FOR DAINTINESS—



BY ISABEL MORGAN

And you know how hard these girls are to please, what with their possession of quarts of jewels, elephants a dime a dozen, solid gold dinner services, and other little items of a like nature. Whether or not one of these damsels is included in your list, it would be well to keep Lentheric in mind for any one of the feminine gender who is one of those oh-she-has-everything individuals.

If you are playing with the idea of perfume you'll find three of the best in "Family Album," a flat box that opens up like the album that used to have an honored place on the plush covered table in the centre of the drawing-room. Otherwise the family resemblance is a remote one for Lentheric's album is a strong cerise-pink trimmed with a band of gold and a big bow of real royal blue vel-



Silver fox adds to the flare of a coat distinctively styled in black broadtail, swinging from a deep yoke.

vet across its middle. Open it and inside you'll find in little ornate frames—no, not pictures of Little Willie wearing a plaid skirt and a bug-eyed expression—but three small golden-stoppered flacons, each with a tiny blue satin bow under it. Their names are "Little Tweed," "Baby a Bientot," and "Baby Confetti."

Or perhaps your heart will be won, as ours was, by the orange and white striped box with a lid on which a French marquise gazes into a mirror held by a blackamoor, the whole tied by a tasselled golden cord. The treasures inside all this outer grandeur are bath luxuries that include a magnificent square ivory, black and gold box of bath powder with a big downy puff to put it on with, as well as one of those pinch-waisted bottles of Bouquet Lentheric au Parfum Miracle which travel without spilling a drop of the precious fragrance because it has an atomizer attachment that locks it in safely. Or you might choose an even grander version in A Bientôt fragrance that includes not only bath powder and bouquet, but perfume, soap, face powder, sachet as well.

For the man in your life there is a choice of two stunning gift sets. You'll find one of these in an ivory and copper box centered by a medalion of a dashing polo player. The important contents include Men's After-Shave Lotion (which has a pleasant but unobtrusive scent); a square ivory modern box of plastic shaped on moderne lines which holds shaving soap with a nice lavender smell to it; talc for the finishing touch.

Even more complete is another set which comes in a wonderful beige box with polo and ski figures on its top. This has shaving soap in a

wooden box, talc, soap, after-shave lotion, eau de cologne, scalp stimulant—in fact, everything any masculine face could need by any stretch of the imagination.

Personalities

Christmas shopping is really something of an art, maintains Helena Rubinstein, who is herself a collector and patroness of the arts. However, it is an art which is easily learned, and worth the slight effort for no one will deny that it is more blessed to give—when the gift is really enjoyed and appreciated.

The trick lies in thinking of the people on your list as personalities instead of merely names to be checked off. And, here is where Madame Rubinstein has done most of your work for you. From her past experience as a beauty authority, she has gained intimate insight into the likes, dislikes, quirks, habits, in short, the "gift personalities" of every type of woman, and the fascinating beauty gifts which she has designed for this Christmas bear thrilling testimony to her understanding of women.

In Madame Rubinstein's collection of beauty creations for Christmas, 1941, you will find gifts to please the serious and the gay, the young and the not-so-young, the gadabout and the stay-at-home; gifts ranging from a fitted travel case to clever little miniature perfume sets to tuck away in a stocking; gifts to bring to every type and every age of woman that rare sense of personal satisfaction which is the true test of any successful gift. And, to further guide you on your shopping tour and assure you of a successful Christmas season, Madame Rubinstein has worked out a Christmas Personality Table:

The Sophisticate. . . . She is the tall, lissome creature who handles a career, a car, and a man with equal dexterity. Don't buy her sentimental, moonlight-and-roses-gifts. Choose a gift for her such as the new de luxe gift set in Heaven-Sent, a delightful fragrance. In a charming gift box all angels, clouds and stars nestle just the beauty luxuries most appreciated by sophisticates—Eau de Toilette, Hand Lotion and Bath Oil in dainty dimple bottles with pink ball tops. A large round box of body powder with generous lamb's wool puff. And last but not least, a gold mesh atomizer for the Eau de Toilette.

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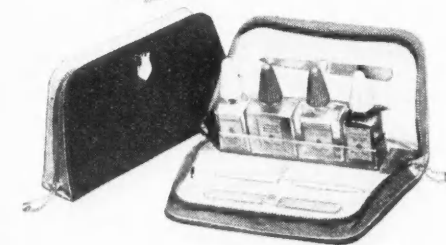


The draped pannier dinner frock is one of the newest of winter fashions. Note, too, the slit skirt.



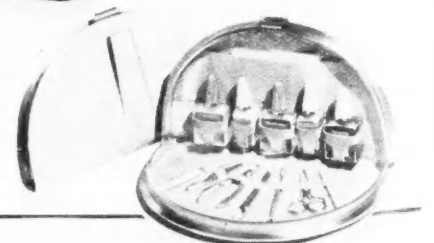
● To revel in the skin-kind, lavender-sweet lather of the Yardley English Lavender Soap is bliss indeed—but not extravagant bliss. Each large cake lasts and lasts and lasts—35c a large cake; 3 for \$1.00.

Yardley
LAVENDER
AND
Beauty Preparations



LANCASTER—New Peggy Sage adaptation of the most popular manicure set design. In blue or tan genuine leather. Also two-tone cloth combinations of red and blue, brown and clay. \$1.00

NORFOLK—Peggy Sage has never produced a more beautiful set than this! In genuine western saddle leather. \$12.50



Other Peggy Sage "COUNTY LINE" Gifts

Essex - \$1.50. Pembroke - \$2.75. Dorset - \$3.25.
Suffolk - \$5.00. Hampshire - \$6.50. Cumberland - \$7.50.
Gloucester - \$27.50.

At all departmental and better drug stores

PEGGY SAGE Inc.

Montreal - New York - London

(Continued from Previous Page)

The Ingenue. . . This may be Judy, who's just off to school this year, and to whom all things are new and different. Or it may be Aunt Jane, the eternal ingenue, who at fifty is still wide-eyed and wondering about everything. For Judy or Jane—the Apple Blossom Surprise—a dainty cylinder of Apple Blossom body powder topped with two Apple Blossom guest soaps in blossom design—all in transparent cellophane stocking. Or, if you feel like going really lavish on this gift, there is a delicious Apple Blossom set of bath luxuries to surround her in orchard perfume for the year.

The Career Girl. . . She is self-sufficient, independent, and therefore, appreciates most a gift which makes her feel like a helpless, clinging vine. Give her that rarest, most feminine of fragrances—Orchid Perfume. There is a delightful eau de toilette too, in this same exotic fragrance.

The Connoisseur. . . She loves to collect things—antiques, rare china, glassware, jewellery. Quality means everything to her, so you might give consideration to the Slumber Song Perfume in the amusing angel motif crystal flacon that is a true collector's piece.

The Gadabout. . . She loves to travel, see new places, new people, and her friends keep busy seeing her off at airports, docks and terminals. You can make her blissfully happy by giving her Madame Rubinstein's popular new Travel Kit which contains eight beauty preparations for a complete salon treatment en route, as well as a flattering make-up, yet it looks like a smart handbag, and can, if desired, be used for one.

Hats From Britain

The Associated London Hat Designers—a small but very enthusiastic group of milliners—has sent to New York and to Simpson's in Toronto a "token" collection of winter models, designed to show us here what is going on in millinery fashions in embattled Britain. The designers of these hats are not all British, but they have lived and worked for a long time in England—long enough to absorb her spirit and culture, and to train their workers in the fine art of hat making. Every hat in the collection has much individual inspiration. Every hat has an idea and a story behind it—from sources steeped in British history and British life, and expressed with all the elegance, chic and beauty of today's fashion. All the materials used are British, and they star such unusual hat trimmings as wood carvings, college badges, old English inn signs, Scotch clan badges, English pottery, English metal work, and so on. The designers' inspiration stems from the Court of St. James, the Tudor period, the plain folk of London, English inns, institutions and all their traditions. In other words, this unique collection is proof of the new creative spirit of London out of past and present English life.

Hugh Beresford, chairman and instigator of the group, is a tall, good-looking blond young Englishman, who has been established in his Brunel Street salon for some eight or nine years. He loves making "non-sense" hats, but makes equally good simple tailored hats. Among his contributions to the collection is "Clan Elliott," inspired by the highlands, leather and Scottish traditions. It's made in the Elliott plaid and the trimming is held in place by the clan badge. For "Rabbits' Rendezvous" angora wool has been used in rendezvous red, brushed to resemble a soft silky material, trimmed with brown ribbon. Mr. Beresford says that the similarity between Air Raid shelters and rabbit burrows inspired the hat.

Mlle. Pavy, of Pissot & Pavy, is a charming Frenchwoman who has been established in her lovely Grosvenor Street salon since 1919. Her great specialty has always been embroidery and stitchings, which she uses in her models inspired by the history of the Court of St. James. "Wren" is Mlle. Pavy's interpretation of the Wren's hat (Wren is the abbreviation of Women's Royal Naval Service) in Thames blue felt, trimmed with gold thread and glass

bugle beads. The badge in gold thread embodies the Tudor rose, the English crown and the R.A.F. wings. "A Lady of Richard II" is an example of the exquisite embroidery work in which this house has specialized for many years. Padded earflaps are a feature, and the combination of embroidery and darkest Canadian mink.

Mr. and Mrs. Spierer, of Braun-Spierer, are Austrians who went to London from Vienna and established themselves in South Audley Street four years ago. Beautiful workmanship, simplicity of line and exquisite working of fur are the outstanding features of their models. For "Pearly Queen" Madame Spierer was inspired by the London costermongers, and the black felt beret is lavishly trimmed with the pearl buttons which

they love so much. Two hatpins almost covered with the buttons, can be placed in the right position to balance the face.

Aage Thaarup, a young Dane, has been established in London for ten years, after travelling round the British Empire making hats in the remotest places—selling pink felts in the Khyber Pass and black straws along the Nile. His hats have been bought by Royalty, film stars and elegant women throughout the world. "Cathedral Close," originates in the fact that a wrought iron gate stood silhouetted against the empty space where once had been a church beside the Thames, and from its sad beauty Mr. Thaarup got the inspiration for this hat. It is in Thames Blue felt, worked in graduated rouleaux like

coping, the wrought iron buckled copied from an old altar gate.

THE MOTHERS OF AMERICA PAY TRIBUTE

To the ladies who saluted Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, with eggs and vegetables on his visit to Detroit.

HERE'S our man approaching
With deportment Haligonian
Let us paste that visage
Ascetic and Draconian!

Here's a carrot.
There's an egg.
Let them fly!

Well I never, sister!
He didn't bat an eye!
"Let them have their fun," said he,
And quietly passed by.

Montreal, Que.

MAY IDLER.



Oriental Cream

GOURAUD
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

airbientot

(SOON)

airbientot

LENTHERIC

nouveau parfum

de Lenthéric

MUSICAL EVENTS

Carter's Delectable Program

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SOMETIMES feel guilty because of a tendency shared by nearly all musical commentators, to overlook the contribution that an accompanist often makes to the success of a recital, vocal or instrumental. During the course of a season one hears in the capacity at least a score of pianists, not infrequently better musicians than the soloists they serve. Some are familiar figures, whose names on a program evoke confidence that the soloist will at difficult moments be helped over the stile. Yet when one sits down to write one's commentary one often

forgets about them, just as when reviewing a play one is apt to overlook the stage director who made the production live and move.

These remarks are no reflection on the talents of the young lyric tenor, John Carter, who gave his first local song recital at Eaton Auditorium last week. But I confess, I found equal enjoyment in the accompaniments of Robert MacDonald, a Chicago pianist and pedagogue of long experience who was supporting him at the piano. Mr. MacDonald looks more venerable than his years warrant, and his beautiful touch and ripe musical intelligence gave weight to every number. It was a delight to listen to the fluent and gracious way in which he played Purcell, Mozart and Sullivan, and the stimulus he gave to the singer. So for once I am paying an overdue debt to concert accompanists as a class so well typified by Mr. MacDonald.

I dare say that he had a hand in selecting a program which in almost every detail was very cunningly devised to bring out all that a tenor of the type of Mr. Carter might have to offer. Mr. Carter is still youthful, and in previous appearances at Prom concerts seemed a rather mechanical singer with a music-box in his throat, but little warmth of expression. He has become animated but his deportment is rather sou-bretteish; at the end of every song he uses a coy gesture as though throwing a rose to his admirers. Nevertheless he has worked hard and ambitiously, and certain celebrated numbers integrally beautiful were sung with tonal beauty and elegance of style. He is no longer commonplace; and in certain roles composed for tenors of light, shining timbre he must be useful at the Metropolitan. The role in which he has won most attention is *Chevalier des Grieux* in Massenet's "Manon," precisely suited to his voice and style as a rendering of "Le Rêve" proved. He showed himself truly fitted for *Tamino* in Mozart's preposterous opera "The Magic Flute," and his rendering of the enchanting aria sung by the lover Hans at the end of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" could hardly have been bettered.

In numbers like Liza Lehmann's "O Moon of My Delight" and Purcell's "There is a Lady, Sweet and Kind" he revealed a lyric tenderness of expression. Incidentally he sang skilfully numbers of unique interest by two young Parisian composers; the humorous "Fido, Fido" by Manuel Rosenthal and "La Fille aux Chevaux de Lin" by Marguerite Canal. Florence Easton who schooled Mr. Carter for opera and Mr. MacDonald, his present coach, have assuredly done much for him and possibly he has done a good deal for himself.

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave a concert last week in a very large motion picture theatre at Hamilton, and the *Spectator* says the attendance and enthusiasm were evidence that the city and district are "avid" for orchestral music well performed. There was naturally much interest in the guest soloist, the famous Canadian pianist, Ernest Seitz, who was born in Hamilton. He played the "Emperor" Concerto of Beethoven with his accustomed ease and mastery, and there was perfect co-operation between himself and Sir Ernest MacMillan. In response to vociferous demands Mr. Seitz added a number of solos in which Chopin was not neglected.

The T.S.O. roused enthusiasm by the sonority and beauty of its tone, and the fluency and brilliance of Sir Ernest's conducting. The numbers were the reverse of ponderous, but noted for melodic charm. The chief offering was the Dvorak "New World" Symphony, an admirable choice for an occasion of this kind. Other works performed were Haydn's lovely Serenade for Strings; Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture; "Waltz of the Flowers" from Tchaikovsky's "Nut Cracker" Suite; Strauss's "Artist's Life" and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave." It is possible that Sir Ernest had not overlooked the fact that it is just asking for applause to give a decent performance of these works before any audience of large dimensions.

THE first of a series of concerts organized by Toronto Conservatory of Music in behalf of the Myra Hess Fund took place at the hall of that institution last Saturday night. This fund, supervised by the greatest of Britain's women pianists, is used to pay musicians who take part in concerts for London's music-loving populace at the National Gallery, London. Despite the blitzkrieg they have run five days a week without a break since October 10, 1939. They were started because of the black-out, months before the full fury of German wrath was forthcoming from the air, and the Battle for England did not halt them. Once during a daylight raid in the autumn of 1940 an exploding bomb shook the building while a concert was in progress; but the Stratton String Quartet did not miss a beat of a Beethoven Scherzo it was playing. The musicians who participate get meagre rewards but must live.

Last week's concert in behalf of the Myra Hess Fund was in charge of the Conservatory String Quartet, the present personnel of which is Elie Spivak, 1st violin; Harold Sumberg, 2nd violin; Cecil Figelski, viola; and Zara Nelsova, 'cello. In their principal number, Chausson's lovely and poetic "Concert," they had the co-operation of Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Albert Guerrero, pianist, both artists of distinction. They also played Beethoven's "Quartet in F minor, and a new composition of first rate importance, "Poem" by Healey Willan, which has all the beauty and distinction of his earlier instrumental works.

The great pianist Moriz Rosenthal, well known to many Canadians and especially to Torontonians, is doing something he should have done long ago—writing his memoirs. A genius approaching 79, whose public career began as a child, and who in early manhood knew a Europe almost unrecognizable today, has surely much of immense historic interest to relate. He was a pupil of Liszt, and though Chopin died thirteen years before he was born he studied with Mikuli, the friend and musical executor of the Polish genius. It is said that Rosenthal's memoirs will contain fresh and authentic anecdotes about Chopin, related to him not only by Mikuli but by other friends.



Bobby Clark, Mary Boland and Walter Hampden as Bob Acres, Mrs. Malaprop, and Sir Anthony Absolute in Sheridan's famous comedy, "The Rivals", which comes to the Royal Alex. Theatre, Toronto, week of Dec. 8.

AT THE THEATRE

Another Blessed Event Play

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

IF ANYBODY should ask us to describe the kind of author who would be a sure hit in the movies, we should at once reply, a cross between the Rev. Lloyd Douglas and Mrs. Clare Boothe. Rose Franken comes so near to this definition that we were not in the least surprised to learn that she has sold "Claudia," her latest output now on view at the Royal Alexandra, to Hollywood for \$187,500. We think it is worth it, to Hollywood.

That "Claudia" is not worth \$187,500 to us is neither here nor there. We are nineteenth-century, and long humorous discussions between a husband and his wife about their baby due in six months still strike us as, not in the least indecent, but definitely bad taste. Such discussions form much of the dialogue and most of the fun of "Claudia." When to this it is added that the wife is so "un-awakened," we believe, is the proper term—as to accept in all innocence the very amorous kisses of an entire stranger without having any idea "what it is all about," the result is something which we found it difficult at moments to sit through. Some of the older members of the audience seemed to share our difficulty, but none of the younger ones.

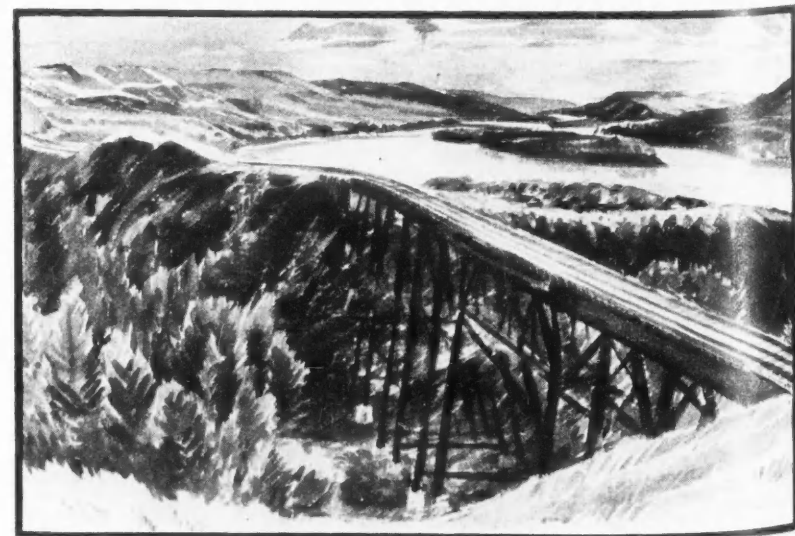
Rose Franken, whose charming play "Another Language" was seen here some years ago, is too intelligent an author not to have started with a valid dramatic idea—the young woman, undeveloped because of a "mother fixation," who is made to feel for the first time the impact of real life by learning that her mother is smitten with a fatal disease. That situation provides the one honest scene in the play, at its very close, admirably acted by Mabel Taliaferro as the mother and Elaine Ellis, but still more admirably directed by Miss Franken, whose handiwork is visible in every minute of the performance. An entire play on that subject would have been an excellent serious study



Betty Ann Fischer, violinist, playing at Eaton Auditorium Sat., Dec. 6.

of a very common American psychological abnormality; but it would probably have made very little money on the stage and nothing in the movies, compared with the fortune that will be reaped by this collection of wisecracks on the fundamental processes of nature.

When they are not being boxingly playful about sex, Claudia and David are rather delightful young people, though Claudia's pert contempt for everything serious in life, beginning with bank cheque-stubs, would be a bit wearing for any husband. The acting, and the delivery of the wisecracks, are both good, but we ascribe most of the credit to Miss Franken both as writer and as director. She knows exactly what she wants and gets it. Our only regret is that so little of it is what we want ourselves. The fact that it is undoubtedly what the movie audiences and a large part of the theatre audience want consoles us only a little.



A landscape in the Peace River District, by John Ensor, British painter, whose recent exhibition is reviewed elsewhere in this issue.



Mona Bates, conductor of the Ten Piano Ensemble, playing in aid of the Red Cross at Massey Hall, Thursday next, December 4, at 8.45 p.m.

EATON AUDITORIUM

Alexander Chuhaldin presents

Betty Ann

FISCHER

VIOLIN RECITAL

Saturday, Dec. 6th, at 8.45 P.M.

Tickets on sale at Eaton's Auditorium.
Reserve \$5.00—\$1.00—\$1.50 plus tax.

TR. 1144

WOMEN'S MUSICAL CLUB

Annual Concert in Aid of Red Cross

TEN PIANO ENSEMBLE

Conducted by MONA BATES

Massey Hall, Thursday, Dec. 4th

Tickets \$1.00 Time—8.45 p.m.

THE FILM PARADE

Cutting Down on Movie Sweets

THE problem of the double-bill never seemed to most of us any problem at all. All that the producers and distributors had to do was cut out the second feature. It was as simple as that.

Those who know however tell us it isn't nearly as simple as that, and hasn't been for years. It seems you can't suddenly reduce a patient to half-diet without bringing on some fearful change in his metabolic rate, with subsequent sinking and collapse.

Warner Brothers have begun an experimental whittling by introducing "featurettes"—fifty minute long short stories to supplement the novel-length feature. This is probably a step in the right direction but I have a feeling that it won't go far enough. Instead of two large indigestible desserts in place of a square meal we may get one large dessert and one slightly smaller one. The theory has always been that we're big greedy children who will grab eagerly at the least assimilable food offered. That's why they always put the thick raisin pie and pretty gelatine mousses at the head of the cafeteria counters, and that's why we get double features, or even features and featurettes.

What we really need is a drastic cutting down on sweets on our movie fare, and a good building up of the solid and more invigorating elements, such as newsreels, documentaries,

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

shorts and even Popeye. However Warner Brothers have been going into that too. They have been working hard on their shorts and are now announcing an enlarged program in that department—colored cartoons, service shorts, (technicolor two-reelers describing various aspects of defence) sports, novelties, etc. It's all part of the careful tapering-off process by which the public is to be weaned from its double-feature drug habit and set on the path of sane abstemious entertainment.

Incidentally, while they are in the mood for reform I hope the Brothers will purge those musical shorts that show swing or boogie-woogie bands—the kind that photograph the various sections, one at a time, first from left to right and then from right to left, and then all together and then all over again. The idea seems to be that if one trombone player is colossal, a dozen trombone players will be terrific, especially if they are shown in diminishing perspective and the camera shot cunningly angled so that they look as though they were performing lying on their backs. Take them away, Warner Brothers.

"SMILIN' THROUGH" belongs strictly to the Let 'Em Eat Cake school of cinema. It's big and sweet and iced with sentiment (twice over, heavily) and very very icky.

This is the drama that Jane Cowl and Jane Jurfin wrote many years ago, and that Jane Cowl first played in, doubling as herself. Then it became a movie with Norma Shearer and Fredric March doubling for themselves. In the current version Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond do the doubling, and along with them are Brian Aherne and Ian Hunter. Well I suppose there's no law against people turning into the dead

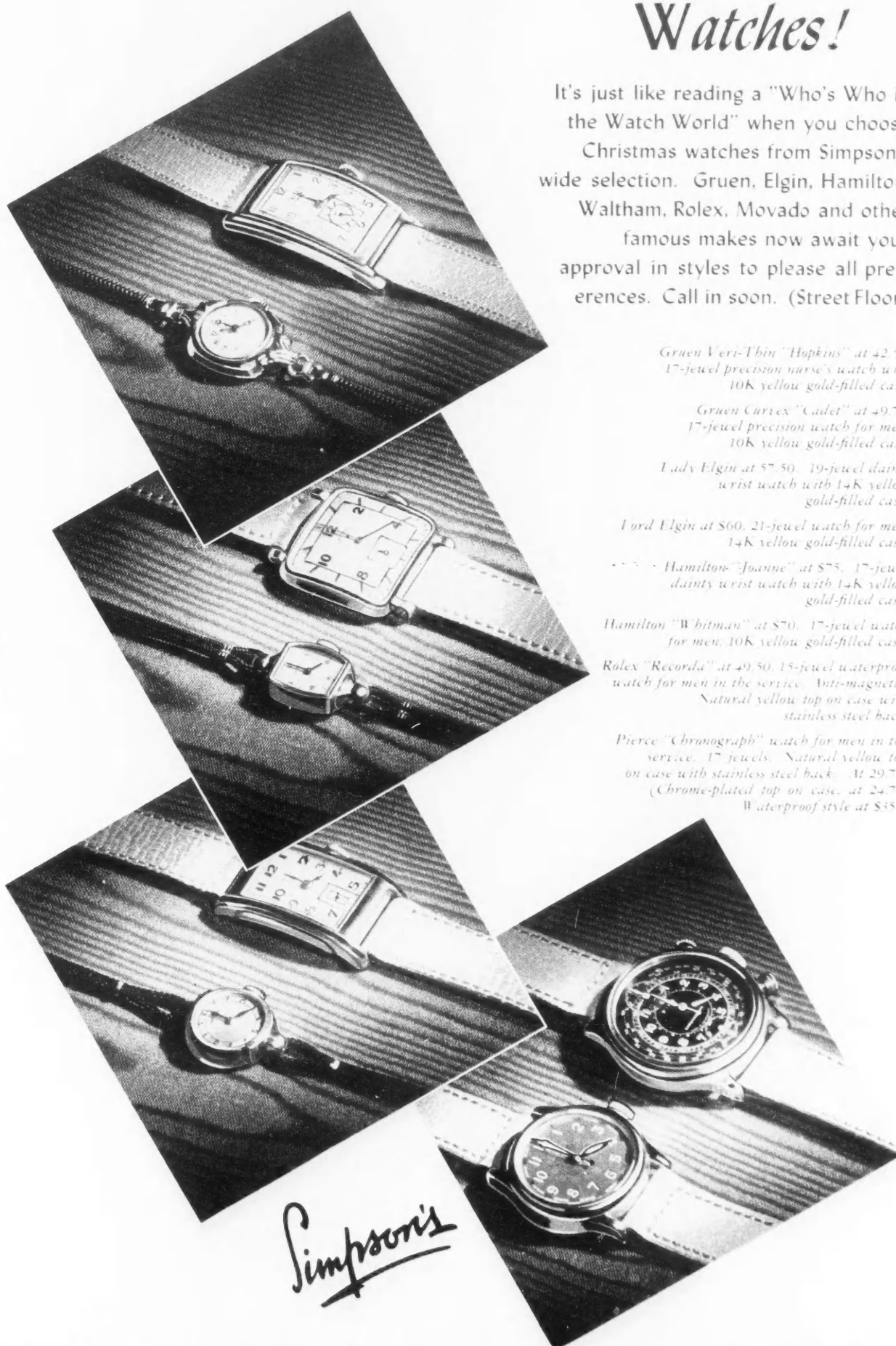
spitting image of one of their ancestors—except possibly the Mendelian law, which doesn't count. But it shouldn't happen twice in one film, especially when one of the pair turns out to have the exact face, voice and figure of a mere aunt. That's one thing I have against "Smilin' Through." The other is the way Brian Aherne looks when he is being whimsical and tender—an expression that turns me into the spitting image of one of my own ancestors who held that all play-acting made her flesh creep. On the credit side "Smilin' Through" has some nice interior sets, very impressive and Tudor looking. The people all look very handsome too, even in old age, and Jeanette MacDonald warbles agreeably, besides having positively the most

radiant denture I have ever seen, on the screen or anywhere else.

"LYDIA" borrows rather heavily from the narrative technique of "Citizen Kane," but it manages it skilfully and couldn't have a better model. It also borrows Joseph Cotton, who is an ornament to any picture. A Boston spinster (Merle Oberon) is confronted all at once with her four girlhood sweethearts, and from the tranquil point of view of old age explains to them why she didn't marry any of them. Miss Oberon's acting here commands respect, even if like myself you can't quite see what the men see in her. It's an entertaining film of a rather special sort, with some good literature, and occasionally literary dialogue, by Ben Hecht.

A "WHO'S WHO" in Christmas Watches!

It's just like reading a "Who's Who in the Watch World" when you choose Christmas watches from Simpson's wide selection. Gruen, Elgin, Hamilton, Waltham, Rolex, Movado and other famous makes now await your approval in styles to please all preferences. Call in soon. (Street Floor)



Gruen Veri-Thin "Hopkins" at \$2.50. 17-jewel precision nurse's watch with 10K yellow gold-filled case.

Gruen Curvex "Cadet" at \$9.75. 17-jewel precision watch for men. 10K yellow gold-filled case.

Lady Elgin at \$7.50. 19-jewel dainty wrist watch with 14K yellow gold-filled case.

Lord Elgin at \$60. 21-jewel watch for men. 14K yellow gold-filled case.

Hamilton "Joanne" at \$75. 17-jewel dainty wrist watch with 14K yellow gold-filled case.

Hamilton "Whitman" at \$70. 17-jewel watch for men. 10K yellow gold-filled case.

Rolex "Recorda" at \$9.50. 15-jewel waterproof watch for men in the service. Anti-magnetic. Natural yellow top on case with stainless steel back.

Pierce "Chronograph" watch for men in the service. 17 jewels. Natural yellow top on case with stainless steel back. At \$29.75. (Chrome-plated top on case, at \$24.75. Waterproof style at \$35.)

ART AND ARTISTS

Pre-Christmas Shows Are Good

BY GRAHAM McINNIS

THERE is an interesting study in the character of line at the Art Gallery of Toronto this month. The four artists represented are Stella Langdale, Ernst Neumann, Robert Ross and Jack Nichols. Between them they show much of the variety, delicacy and strength it is possible to achieve by suggestion; for line is fundamentally that. Line builds form and mass and texture by inference rather than statement.

Robert Ross has an agile line that is delf and slithery as an eel. He hints at patterns and planes, and gives us a firm surface rendering of character. Sometimes he seems so intoxicated with the beauty of line that he produces an arabesque which hides rather than limns what he is trying to portray.

Ernst Neumann scarcely uses line at all. His drawings have the quality of lithographs, and even of oils; his lines are created by the opposition of darks and lights. But his drawings have about them a strong sense of atmosphere. The same is true, to a lesser degree, of Stella Langdale, whose line, in addition is broad and bold, is somewhat inflexible.

Jack Nichols has a line of peculiar strength and elasticity. It hints not at pattern, but at solid structure; it expresses emotional tensions as well as the tensions of design. In his drawings, each composition is pulled together from within itself, not bound by outside forces. Mr. Nichols' line is an instrument of great sensibility, and his work (especially studies of old women and the head of a fighter) has the strength and conviction of deep passion disciplined by structure.

THE Art Gallery of Toronto showed commendable foresight in organizing a poster competition. For if the official agencies have been slow to recognize the very considerable talent that lies waiting to be utilized in the service of poster art, why should not private organizations point the way? Over 500 posters were entered in the competition, and these, we

understand, will be placed at the disposal of the Office of Public Information, two of whose officials, Messrs. Albert Cloutier and Walter Herbert, have already expressed enthusiastic interest in the work being done.

There is certainly no lack of color, punch or idea in the sixty odd posters now on view. Coming from all parts of the Dominion, they show that talent in these matters is not confined to commercial houses. If Messrs. Cloutier and Herbert see their way to commissioning work similar to this, we may confidently expect the upswing already noticed in the quality of official posters to continue at an even sharper pace.

JOHN ENSOR came to Canada two years ago from England, and decided that the advice of Horace Greeley still held even in this benighted era. Accordingly and this, too, was unorthodox he bought a bicycle. Thus equipped, he has cruised through most of southern British Columbia and western and northern Alberta. His travels have taken him from Sooke to Turner Valley, from Penticton to Fort McMurray. The results of this trip, some scores of water-colors, are currently on view at the Laing Galleries in Toronto.

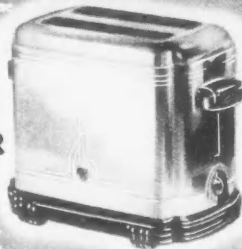
Ensor has reacted to the dry spaciousness of the far west with all the enthusiasm of a personal discovery, and his water-colors show a vigor and breadth unusual in an Englishman's approach to this country. His color is bright and spare, his stroke is bold, his composition free and loose; but the best thing about these water-colors is their sense of atmosphere. Rather than impressing his own vision too strongly on what he sees, Ensor has let himself soak up the landscape. There are certain routine reactions to the Canadian scene into which native painters are sometimes apt to fall. By seeing our landscape with fresh and honest eyes, Ensor has underlined once more its immense variety.

Gifts for CHOICE Occasions

The Sunbeam trademark signifies quality, the ability to do the job more efficiently, important exclusive features, and lasting smart appearance. High on the list of Sunbeam gifts is this truly wonderful toaster. Its lustrous chrome finish never loses its refined beauty... enhanced in contrast with the ebony black base and handles.

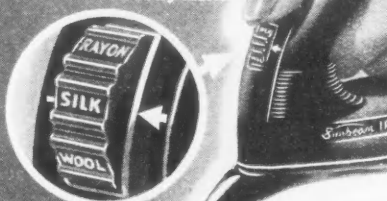
Sunbeam Automatic TOASTER

Adelight to use because so dependable. Put in two slices and dial for the shade of toast you like—light, medium, etc. When done as desired the red light signals you and the toast is kept warm till wanted. Touch the release and out it comes.

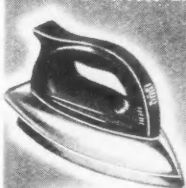


Sunbeam IRONMASTER

The red dial right in your thumb-tip brings unwavering correct heat for every fabric.



RED dial, up in the handle, always cool. Patented double-thermostat control maintains selected correct heat.



Sunbeam MIXMASTER

The electric food mixer others have tried to copy. But there is only ONE Mixmaster. Over two million users enthusiastic about its exclusive features.



You simply dial the need and the famous patented Mix-Finder gives correct speed—no guesswork. EVEN mixing unwavering. MIXMASTER does all the thing—work, mixing, beating, mashing, whipping, etc. Helps with every meal.

The gift HE would prefer



Give him lifelong freedom from the money bother of scrape and lather. No more nicks and scratches and smarting after-shave. SHAVEMASTER shaves are a treat for the face. Shave anywhere—office, club or home. Easy, quick, close. No practice needed.

Sunbeam SHAVEMASTER

The gift most appreciated by busy men.

At all good dealers in Electrical Appliances. Guaranteed by: FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. LIMITED. Factory and Office, TORONTO, CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

"But We Hae Meat"

BY JANET MARCH

Liver and Rice

- 1 pound of lamb's liver cut into large slices
- 2½ cups of milk
- ½ cup of uncooked rice
- 2 tablespoons of butter
- 2 teaspoonfuls of salt
- Pepper, cayenne
- ¼ cupful of dry breadcrumbs
- 5 slices of bacon fried crisply and broken into pieces
- 1 cupful half milk and half cream

Bring the milk to the boil using the top half of the double boiler directly over the heat. Then add salt, and the rice slowly, and let it boil briskly for a few minutes. Then put over the bottom of the double boiler which in the meantime you have filled with boiling water. Leave the rice cooking in the top of the double boiler until it is tender which will take more than half an hour. Take the liver, and cut out any of those sinevy tough bits and then drop into boiling water and let cook for two or three minutes. Take out and put through the meat grinder. When the rice is cooked turn it out on a platter and add the butter mixing it in well with a fork. Then add the liver and put it all in a baking dish. Pour on the milk and cream, add the rest of the seasonings, cover with the breadcrumbs and dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. When it is all ready to serve, scatter the pieces of bacon over the top of the dish.

Eggs and Liver

- 1 pound of liver cut in slices
- 1 tablespoon of butter
- 1 tablespoon of flour
- 2½ cups of water
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 teaspoonfuls of lemon juice
- Salt, pepper
- 1 bay leaf

Put the water on to boil and add the bay leaf—two if they are very small—then put in the liver and boil for about three minutes. Take the meat out and strain the liquid in which it has been cooking through a fine sieve. Cut up the meat into small cubes. Melt the butter in the double boiler, add the flour, mix well and pour in the strained liquid in which the meat cooked, and stir till it thickens. Add the liver and get thoroughly hot. Take off the heat and add the two beaten egg yolks stirring hard, then put back in the double boiler over boiling water and stir for three or four minutes. Stir in the lemon juice and serve.

Instead of the expensive and delicious sweetbread try lamb's fries one of these days. You've eaten them in many a restaurant although the bill showed the price of sweetbreads.



Crocheted buttons for a dark dress.

Lamb's Frys in the Oven

- 1 pound of lamb's fries
- 4 slices of bacon
- ½ an onion sliced
- 1 carrot sliced in rounds
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley
- 1 wineglass of white wine
- ¾ of a cup of stock
- Salt and pepper

Take a pan and cover the bottom of it with the slices of bacon. Then add the sliced onion and carrot, and parsley and bay leaf. On these ingredients put the fries which have been parboiled for a few minutes and then soaked in cold water. Cover the meat with a piece of buttered paper and put over direct heat for a few minutes. Then add the wine, and when it is hot season well and pour on the stock which should be enough nearly to cover the meat. Remove the buttered paper and cover the pan with its own cover and put in a medium oven for forty-five minutes. Serve without the vegetables or bacon, but strain the liquid and pour over as a sauce.

DISCORD

Mulberry nails,
Lips tinted cherry,
Cheeks faintly orange,
Eyes purple, very,
Lavender veil,
Henna-rinsed hair...
Doesn't she know,
Or doesn't she care?

LARRY GOUGH.

WON'T YOU JOIN ME?



When you feel weary, tired, cold, hot BOVRIL is very comforting. Its rich beefy flavor is delightful. Why don't you try it! You will enjoy a daily cup of delicious

BOVRIL

BRIMMING WITH ROASTER-FRESH "Wake-up" flavor



Roasted and packed in Canada in pound and half-pound vacuum tins, Drip or Regular Grind.

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Have you tried NEW, IMPROVED OLD DUTCH CLEANSER With the New Grease-dissolving Element that Makes Cleaning 50% FASTER

When you try New Improved Old Dutch, you can expect these surprising things:

- 1 Your cleaning time is cut almost in half... because New Improved Old Dutch cleans 50% faster.
- 2 The remarkable new ingredient in Improved Old Dutch dissolves grease—gives you double-action cleaning! You'll be amazed how easily sinks, stoves, bathtubs become sparkling clean.
- 3 New Improved Old Dutch is safety itself. It DOESN'T SCRATCH because it's made with safe, flaky Seis-motite! It's really kind to hands.

So get New Improved Old Dutch Cleanser at your dealer's. There's no change in the familiar Old Dutch Girl package or label—the difference is all inside. Get a supply right now.



MADE IN CANADA

FOR 3 GENERATIONS

The Secret of Light fluffy Cakes!



MADE IN CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

A Lot of Patience

BY HORACE BROWN

I HAVE completed a colossal clinical experiment. Without a doubt, next to a war or a depression, it is the most useless, most trivial, and most unimaginative experiment ever conducted. It has left me slightly more dizzy than usual, with spots before my eyes, and with a profound sensation of having accomplished nothing, and having accomplished it in a large way.

I decided to play "Patience."

"Patience" is a card game you play with yourself. It has all the excitement of a Mexican siesta, all the fire and ginger of a flat bottle of beer. If I wasn't writing an article for a high-toned weekly, I would call the game "Solitaire."

There are many forms of "Patience." All of them are fiendish, designed to test a man's probity to the utmost. What prompted my yen for cultural achievement with "Patience" was a remembrance that "Canfield," one form of the nasty diversion, was invented, strangely enough, by a man named Canfield. This particularly gruesome version of futility is credited with earning Mr. Canfield, a gambler of some repute (ill) in the Grey Nineties, many dollars mulcted by book-keepers from their unscrupulous capitalist employers. It is played in the ordinary way of "Patience," with seven rows of cards laid out more or less neatly upon the table in front of you. The difference is that, instead of turning over three cards at a time, and going through the pack as often as you like in this manner, "Canfield" permits you to turn over only one card at a time, and to go through the pack only once.

Now, this is something like agreeing to swim the Whirlpool Rapids, while handcuffed and with feet tied.

SCHOOL

THERE is no real silence near the building

But a silence overlaid on sound, laughter suddenly puffs from a window

And "Row, row your boat" goes round.

At noon the gravel showers under long legs,

Sports as short legs follow the rest,

A line of girls closes in an unwary boy

Crying, "Chose the one you love the best."

At home-time, the doors strain backward

To let the pushing, colored current flow

And always one little one stands crying

Who has forgotten which way to go.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS.

Resourceful Mr. Canfield proved the truth of Barnum's remark by permitting his victims to pay one dollar for every card in the pack, that is to say, fifty-two dollars, and agreeing to pay five dollars for every card "put out." This is a very attractive offer, which ever way you look at it, as long as you merely look at it.

My clinical experiment, therefore, consisted of playing ten games of "Patience" every day for six days, according to Mr. Canfield's system, and recording the result singly and in toto. As this was a solitary experiment, it was necessary to use myself as the suc. . . pardon me, the guinea pig.

At first, I conducted the laboratory as a means of amusement. After I concluded, I became convinced, after some argument with myself, that I had made the experiment purely from patriotic motives, to wit, an endeavor to ascertain how much mental enjoyment and release could be occasioned by ten games of solitaire, as opposed to a wasteful ride in the country burning up precious gasoline

and looking at the flat and uninteresting scenery around Toronto.

So I took a pack of cards, paid myself fifty-two imaginary dollars (N.B.: you can use "Confederate" or "Monopoly" money, if you're one of those persons who shudder at the thought of imaginary dollars), and began to play. In no time at all, I was hooked. In the first ten games,

I won \$155.00 from myself, as follows:

WON	LOST
\$13.00	\$17.00
43.00	12.00
208.00	22.00
13.00	22.00
	37.00
\$277.00	12.00

Won. \$155.00 \$122.00

This, of course, was a fallacy, a come-on. It's easy to see how it was done. I "won" a game, i.e., put out all the fifty-two cards, paying myself two hundred and sixty dollars, minus the fifty-two dollars I paid for the pack, or \$208.00. Silly, isn't it? But I noted a quickening of the pulse, a feeling of elation. Psychi-

atrists would say I was nuts; doctors would say it was something I ate, no doubt. Well, as a gambling man, pay your money and take your choice.

The second set of ten games turned out as follows:

WON	LOST
\$208.00	\$32.00
	32.00
	32.00
	32.00
	47.00
	37.00
	47.00
	37.00
\$333.00	
208.00	
\$125.00	

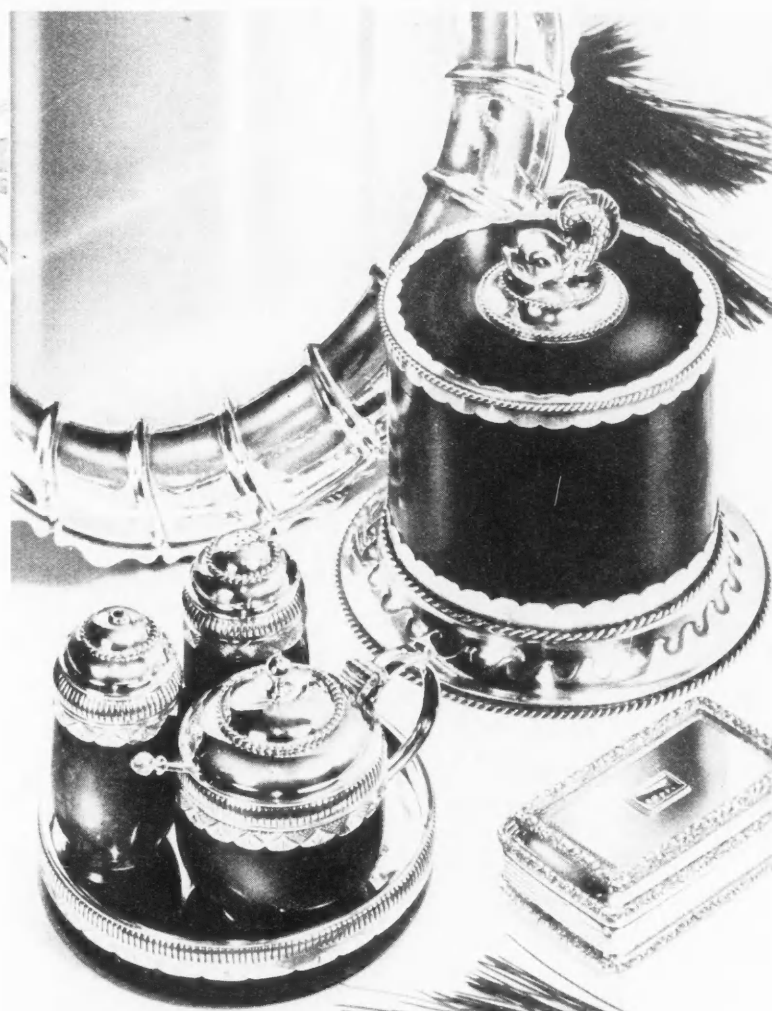
What a comedown! When you balance the winnings of my first ten games, against the losses of my second ten games, I am now thirty dollars ahead. But clinicians will note that I have only one figure in the "win" column, a total game. The nine other figures are monotonous. Isn't "32" an aggravating number?

I am now beginning to develop slight headaches, and there is a tendency to pins and needles in my legs. Also, my fingers are stiffening, and the look in my eyes is wilder than usual. My wife says something to me, and I use language unbecoming to a gentleman but necessary to a husband. With my mythical winnings of thirty dollars, I embark on the

(Continued on Page 44)

at EATON'S

The friendly Christmas Store



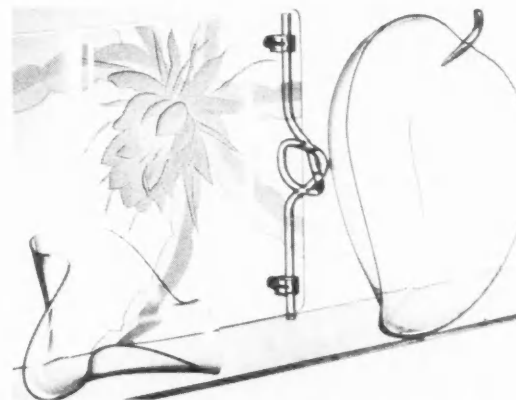
By a modern English "Cellini," silver and lignum-vitae in four-piece condiment set, \$57.50; tobacco box with "dolphin," \$100.00. Queen Anne style silver bowl, largest in set of 3. Set \$135.00.

This Christmas, 1941, the Seven Seas Gift Shop offers you, as ever, the same insuperable quality in truly beautiful things to express your sincerest greetings. A quality that in the group above, for instance, in spite of everything, reflects the solid substantiability of the England from whence it came. A quality that even in less costly gifts, such as you see at the right, is intrinsic in their fineness of design.

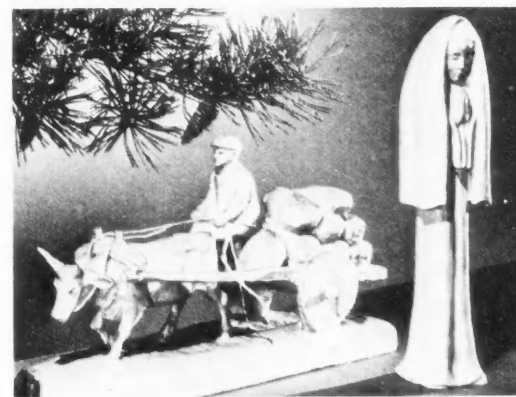
MAIN STORE...SECOND FLOOR

in the

Seven Seas
Gift Shop



Modern lucite from California, tray with glass base and lucite handles, \$21.50. Tri-cornered lucite bowl, \$5.75; lucite bowl in leaf design, \$23.50.

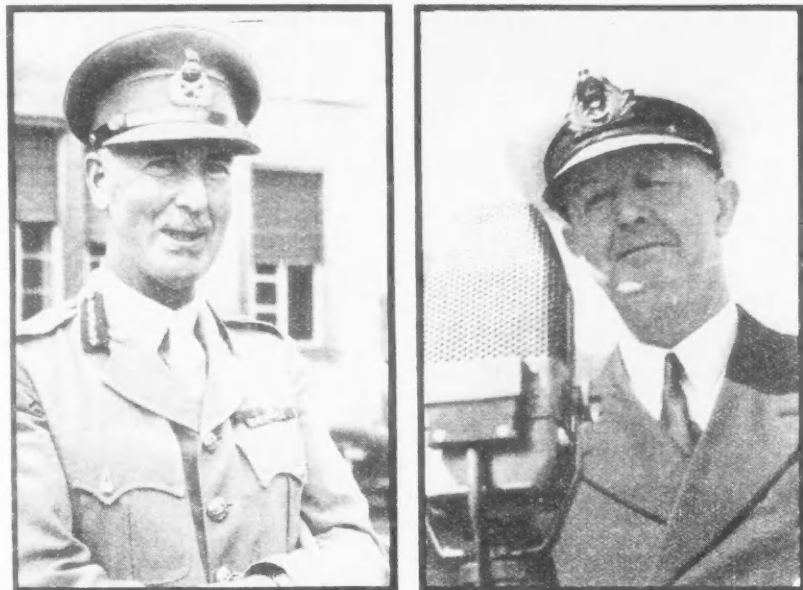


Hand carved characters in natural bass wood from old Quebec. Madonna, \$25.00; habitant driving ox-cart to mill, \$25.00.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

The Long-Term Decline in the Investor's Status

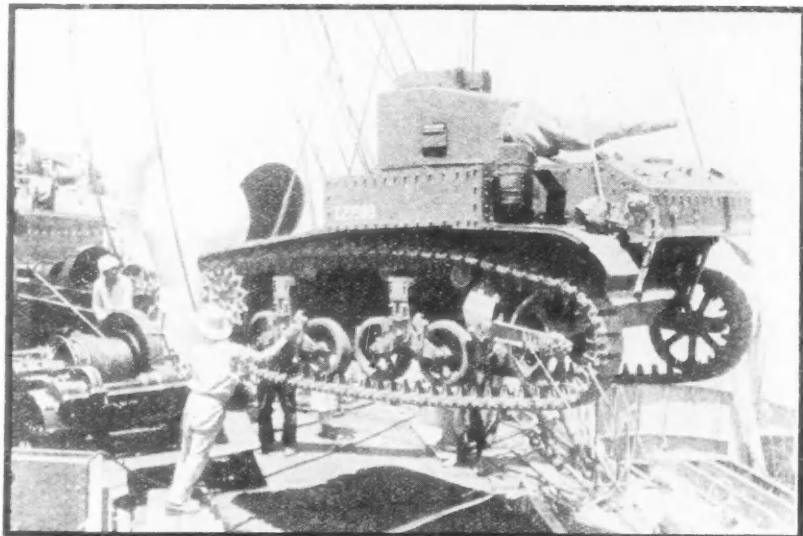
BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN



Last week Britain opened a new drive in Libya with an army of some 750,000 men under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham, left. Commanding the Naval forces which are working in conjunction with the Army is General Cunningham's brother, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, right. In command of the Air Force is Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham. The avowed purpose of the offensive is the annihilation of the Axis' North African Corps commanded by Gen. Erwin Rommel.



Scottish infantry moves up to the attack in Halfaya Pass. Late last week, Italian forces holding the Pass were forced to retreat and early this week, after six days of fighting, British forces had captured Bardia, Sidi Azeiz and Sidi Omar Nuovo and the bulk of the armored divisions had moved across 80 miles of desert into the Tobruk area. In the drive, the British had already taken 15,000 prisoners, 8,000 of them Italians who surrendered when Indian troops took the frontier fort of Sidi Omar. British sources reported no signs of Axis reinforcements.



American tanks being unloaded at a port somewhere in the Middle East. British forces fighting in Libya are the most formidable and best-equipped yet thrown by Britain against the Axis and the backbone of the armored divisions is composed of American tanks. To date the fighting in Libya has been mainly tank warfare with the American tanks engaging and outmanoeuvring heavier Axis units. In the air, for the first time in any offensive, the British hold complete mastery, with the Royal Air Force steadily harassing Axis tank, armored car and supply columns.

IN the days when it was possible for a farmer to retire, as many of them did, \$12,000 invested in farm mortgages, in addition to a little house in town, was commonly regarded as an adequate stake, producing an annual income of about \$600 in cash. Anyone who retired on this basis in 1910, and who was fortunate enough to live until this year of grace 1941, would find himself very unfortunate in his financial position. Even if he had survived the high cost of living of the last war, without an inroad on capital, he would now find difficulty in maintaining his cash income, and still greater difficulty in facing the new rise in prices. The old solid foundation of farm mortgages has been undermined by moratoria, agricultural depression and lax government lending. The world of corporation finance is not one in which the small-town investor can readily find his way, and in any event the yield on the safest issues is now below five per cent. While if he elects to be patriotic, and buy the Dominion Government's bonds, our investor would certainly find himself on the street, with a mere \$300 a year.

Compare with this the lot of the man who had just grown up by 1910. If a common factory laborer, at that time he could probably earn about

The fact that the capital fund which provided a modest living a generation ago is now just about the equivalent of relief, and the further fact that present tax rates and regulations make it virtually impossible to get ahead financially, are deterrents to the thrift and far-sighted investment which should be part and parcel of our war economy.

Indeed the entire saving of an investment income of three per cent or even five per cent, for addition to capital, can not enable the owner to maintain his position, if prices advance at a more rapid rate.

\$12 a week, which would accord him exactly the same scale of living as that of our retired investor. But by the present time, and even without the influence of the war, he could get about \$18 per week, thus putting him 50 per cent ahead of the investor who had been lucky enough to keep up his five per cent income, while with the aid of war demands, and cost of living bonuses, he is now probably much further ahead.

This is typical of the persistent, long-term deterioration in the status of the investor as compared with that of the worker. It has been made possible by removal of the underpinning of gold on which economic rights were based. It is a glorification of man-hour labor and a depreciation of thrift.

During these past thirty years, or one generation, there has been a persistent though not continuous rise in the money reward of labor. This has been due to the increased productivity of our industrial organization in which both labor and capital should rightly share, to the bargaining power of unions, and to government intervention. Capital has had a share in the improved output, but through manipulation the basic interest rate has been driven lower. As for bargaining power, capital in its broadest sense has none. And the state has thrown its weight on the side of the debtor.

The decline of investment can be further illustrated by the capitalization of earning power. Our unskilled laborer, who in 1910 could live as

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Mr. Gordon and Price Control

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN their new price, wage and commodity controls, Canadians are attempting something that so far only the Germans have done successfully. But whereas the Germans are made to toe the line by the use of firing squads and concentration camps, success for us must depend upon co-operation, organization and wise direction—most of all, on a high degree of genuine co-operation by trade and industry and reasonableness on the part of the control authorities.

At the outset, trade and industry, faced with the task of carrying on their operations under drastically changed conditions, are extremely conscious of the difficulties for which, in very many cases, no solutions or remedies have yet been offered by the control authorities. They have been making vigorous representations to Ottawa, and last week-end Donald Gordon, new chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, issued a statement of policy which he clearly intended to head off querulous complaints by business.

Mr. Gordon intimated that the Board is going to be tough, that the Government is determined that price control shall be really effective, and that business will either go along willingly or under compulsion. Later in a radio broadcast he modified his tone and, while repeating that the Government is resolved to stop price increases and "hew to that line without deviation", he appealed to business and the public to recognize the urgency of the need for the controls and do their best to make them effective.

"Big Stick" or Education?

There very clearly is much need for educational work by the Government and control authorities along the latter line. Having produced the "big stick" and held it up for business to see, Mr. Gordon might well go further in attempting to sell the business world and the public on acceptance of the controls. It is all very well to say "forget the reasons why this policy will not work; remember only that it must work, for there is no alternative except disaster", but business men who are faced, or think they are faced, with financial disaster to their businesses as a result of the operation of the controls will not find it easy to adopt the attitude Mr. Gordon wants them to adopt.

The main point to be remembered is that these new controls were not imposed wantonly or lightly by the Government but deliberately to meet a situation that was developing dangerously. That danger was inflation—real, disastrous, ruinous inflation. Early last

summer the upward trend of prices that had been in evidence since the beginning of the war became much more marked. There was every reason to believe that prices would continue to climb, and probably at an ever accelerating pace, if something drastic were not done.

This was because the supply of goods available to the public was shrinking with the diversion of productive capacity and materials to war use, while public purchasing power, in the aggregate, was still rising despite the large increase in taxes and the rise in prices; also because further increase in production for war purposes could be achieved only at the expense of production for civilian use, a state of "full employment" having been reached. The Government could not remove the entire excess of public purchasing power by taxation and or forced public saving, since the wartime increase in public income has been largely confined to certain groups of the population, so it became necessary to "sit on the lid".

The Only Practicable Expedient

The Government does not claim that the control scheme is economically above criticism; its attitude is that it is the only practicable expedient. Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, adviser to the Department of Finance and formerly Professor of Political and Economic Science at Queen's University, told the Canadian Club of Toronto last week that the price and wage ceilings constitute a system of economic controls which "no one in his senses welcomes for its own sake, and which no one in his senses would desire to retain beyond the present emergency. It is a system," he said, "to be accepted because the harsh necessities of the hour demand it; it is . . . an honest attempt to meet a practical situation, to fit at least a nearly round peg into a round hole." To be successful, a system like that must surely have the fullest public support.

One reason why Mr. Gordon might well rely more on persuasion than compulsion is that it is very doubtful that he could really make this "big stick" effective. For example, Mr. Gordon stated amongst other things that suppliers of goods and services will not be permitted to give the consumer less value for his money by lowering the quality, material, style, workmanship, size, weight or intrinsic value of what they sell. But how can the Government possibly enforce maintenance of quality? Obviously it can't, yet equally obviously quality must be maintained, or nearly maintained, if the control scheme is to work. Actually it can only be maintained by selling the parties concerned on the need for its maintenance. In short, business and the public must be led, since really they can't be driven.



well as the \$12,000 investor, now has an income status at least equal to that of the man with \$18,000 invested at five per cent, while if we take the three per cent basis, the capital equivalent is no less than \$30,000. The conductor on a passenger train, who in 1910 received possibly \$1,200 a year, now receives about \$2,500. His capital value, on an annual interest basis of 5 per cent, has therefore moved from \$24,000 to \$50,000, while if we admit an interest rate reduction from 5 per cent to 3 per cent, he is now on a par with the man worth some \$80,000.

Whether the interest rate has come down to this extent, or even at all, of course is debatable. The whole distribution of investment has been changed. Prior to the last war, government financing, at least in Canada, was within a narrow market, and 3 per cent was common enough. The general investor obtained five per cent readily on mortgages and bonds, the contractual features of which were recognized and protected by law. Since then these latter securities have been undermined by taxation, regulation and the disallowance of gold. For the mass of Dominion Government bonds issued at 5 per cent or 5½ per cent during the last war, new low interest-bearing bonds have been substituted. The net result is, that while the total of capital investment is greater than ever before, the proportion of government issues is increased manyfold, and whatever policy the individual may pursue, the average return is lowered. Institutions which feel obliged to buy large proportions of government bonds are already experiencing a reduced yield. And while the individual does not need to go below 3 per cent on Dominion issues, a great deal of public financing is done through banks at nominal rates, which strike at the individual through the reduction in interest on savings deposits and through new charges imposed on miscellaneous banking transactions.

To Relief Status

It will be seen from these facts that the individual who might have retired in 1910 or some years later at what appeared to be every provision for security, has not been provided with that security under our new planned economy, but instead is reduced to the status of the recipient of relief or even lower. A further striking commentary is found in the new Dominion succession duty, which starts to levy taxes before the beneficiary receives enough to put him on a par with the reliefee, or the worker who is exempt from national defense or income tax, or the dependent of a private in the army, or the recipient of a cost of living bonus. In short, there is evinced an official determination to reduce those who enjoy private sources of income to a lower level than is enjoyed by all those who are the beneficiaries of the state. This surely is a denial of those principles of industry and thrift which have been put before us up to the present.

Now let us glance for a moment at the predicament of the one who has sought through industry and thrift to stem the tide which has been running so strongly against him. If through any good fortune he or she had been worth \$12,000 in 1910, he would have had to accumulate a further \$8,000 or more to maintain the status of a common laborer of today. Had he, through possession of the sum of \$24,000 in 1910, been able to rate himself with the railway conductor, he would by this time have had to increase it to \$50,000 in order to maintain the same status. And this assumes that he could still realize 5 per cent interest. At 3 per cent, he would have needed to advance his capital to over \$80,000.

Now during the past thirty years there have been plenty of opportunities for making and accumulating money, for we have had several booms and depressions, and extended periods for profitable business and well-paid employment, while taxation was low enough to leave wide margins for saving. But those conditions no longer prevail. We have the business activity and the employment, but most of the profits arising from war business, and a large share of profits from any source, or of in-

come of any kind, is supposed to go to the Government, while if price ceilings are enforced as declared, there should be practically no accretions of the so-called "unearned" variety. In fact, it becomes extremely doubtful if any one is intended to be able to save enough money to keep his investment income in step with the rise in the cost of living. In the two years since the start of the war, this rise has been about 15 per cent, and the only way in which a capital fund could maintain its purchasing power would therefore be at the rate of 7½ per cent over and above all taxes and also above a normal income. There are extremely few, obviously, who have been so

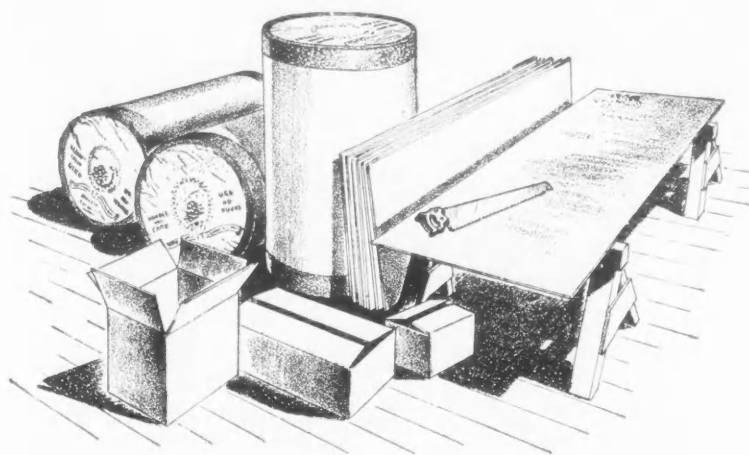
fortunate. But with the man-hour of labor it is otherwise, through the instrumentality of the Government's own cost of living bonus policy.

Apart from the implications to the investor, which are serious enough to impair the future capital supply, this trend is also injurious to the maximum war program, inasmuch as the maldistribution of income thereby created stimulates unnecessary spending on the part of some classes, while others who had every reason to expect justice and security are reduced to hardship. The price-fixing program might check the trend if it were entirely effective, but that is scarcely to be expected, and in any event there is a grave suspicion that

whatever safeguards may be provided for people of fixed incomes, in the way of stabilizing the purchasing power of their dollars, may be undone by further depression of interest rates, capital levy or other device intended to carry further the shift in income distribution which is now a prime objective of our socialistic governments. In the face of such hazards, thrift is bound to languish and capital will be dissipated, while people compete for immediate enjoyment in such a way as to bring about price advances or, if they are barred, scarcity of goods.

Specifically, the problem comes home to purchasers of war bonds and savings certificates, when they view

the low rate of interest that they are receiving, as compared with the rate of advance of the cost of living that they at the same time experience. As already pointed out, a yield of three per cent or even five per cent, even if it were all saved and added to principal, would still fall short of producing enough additional income to meet a rise of perhaps seven per cent per annum in the cost of living. Thus the gain of 25 per cent in a savings certificate on its redemption after some seven years, would be only a joker if the owner then found that his money had depreciated by more than that percentage. And 15 per cent of this has already been suffered, in the first two years of the war.



On the Fighting Front

- PULP
- PAPERBOARD
- PAPER
- PAPER PRODUCTS

At home and abroad the call for pulp and paper products is steadily growing more insistent. Even in peacetime per capita consumption outstrips any other manufactured product; today, with war requirements added, the demand is phenomenal. The co-operation of everyone is needed in stopping waste and limiting non-essential uses.

SUPPLYING OVERSEAS DEMAND

With Finland, Norway and Sweden out of the export picture, the job of supplying Britain and the rest of the world not dominated by Nazi Germany with newsprint, pulp, wallboard, paperboard and paper has fallen largely to Canada.

SERVING WAR INDUSTRIES AT HOME

Here in Canada, too, the demand has increased sharply. To ship food, shells and other front-line munitions to the fighting forces, packages are required in greater quantities than ever before. Wallboard is necessary for housing the active forces; pulp is needed for explosives; newsprint to sustain a free press. With war industries mushrooming overnight, with other industries expanding, with Government activities widening, the need for paper and paper products to carry on has soared and continues to new heights.

To meet these essential needs on the battle front and the home front, the industry is daily establishing new production records. But this is not sufficient; users of its products will be asked in the emergency to limit their requirements and accept substitutes for products previously used.

THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA
972 SUN LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

of Canada, Limited

AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the year ending August 31, 1941

To the Shareholders:

Herewith is submitted on behalf of the Directors, the Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of the Company at the end of its fiscal year, August 31, 1941, also the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits for the year.

The books and accounts of the Company have been examined by your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, and their certificate and report is attached.

The sum of \$83,282.05 has been provided as an addition to the Reserve for Depreciation, which now stands at \$2,103,618.75, and the plants and equipment of the Company throughout the country have been maintained in their usual good condition.

All inventories have been taken with care and have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever was lower. In addition, the sum of \$50,000.00 has been provided out of profits as a Reserve for Future Depreciation in Inventory Values.

A considerable volume of business during the year arose from direct participation in war contracts, and at the same time the regular business of your Company showed a substantial improvement, but increases in cost of operations in raw materials, wages, etc., have lowered the ratio of profit to sales. Total sales showed an increase amounting to 23.6%.

As shown by the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, the net amount available for dividends arising from the operations for the year, and after making all deductions, including Reserve for Future Depreciation in Inventory Values, amounted to \$523,631.36 as compared with \$538,921.11 for the year ending August 31, 1940. These earnings would provide \$15.13 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company and \$1.40 per share on the Common Stock.

The provision for Dominion and Provincial Income and Excess Profits Taxes for the last three fiscal years was as follows:

Year ending August 31, 1939	\$105,000.00
31, 1940	322,750.00
31, 1941	440,591.00

The Total Current Assets of the Company amounted to \$6,038,775.54 and Current Liabilities to \$1,743,306.36, the balance of Net Current Assets thus being \$4,295,469.18.

During the year Dividends on the Preferred Stock were paid in the sum of \$484,400.00. The balance of arrears on the Preferred Stock was paid to shareholders of record the 15th day of September, 1941, so that arrears on the Preferred Stock, which at one time amounted to \$12.25 per share, have all been cleared away. After making all provisions for taxes, payments and reserves as stated above, the sum of \$39,231.36 was added to the Earned Surplus of the Company, which now stands at \$4,515,317.86.

The personnel of your Company continues to operate with fine loyalty and efficiency, and grateful thanks are extended to the staff throughout the country for its co-operation and support under war-time conditions.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board,

GEO. A. MARTIN,
Chairman.

MONTREAL, QUE.
November 19, 1941.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31, 1941

ASSETS	
PROPERTY ACCOUNT	
Balance, August 31, 1940, with sub-	
scriptions, less deductions, at	\$9,385,425.63
LESS: Reserve for Depreciation	2,103,618.75
	\$7,281,806.88
NOTE: The depreciated value as ap-	
praised by the Canadian Appraisal	
Company Limited, at December 31,	
1940, plus net additions less depre-	
ciation provided since that date is	\$3,473,987.33. The balance of the
book value of Property Account is	
transmitted by Particular Trade	
Marks, Processes and Goodwill	
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO	
PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY	
COMPANIES	
Investments at cost less reserve	\$ 386,807.22
ADVANCES	266,967.16
	\$ 653,774.38
CURRENT ASSETS	
Inventories at determined and cert-	
ified cost, less Management and	
allowances on basis of cost or market,	
whichever was the lower	\$3,640,057.27
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable	2,068,125.05
Other Accounts Receivable	34,782.93
Accounts due from Shareholders	214,964.51
Cash	6,038,775.54
INSURANCE, TAXES AND OTHER	
PREPAID EXPENSES	60,377.02
	\$14,231,732.82

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE BOARD

G. A. GAGNON, Director
E. A. WHITTAKER, Director

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED and its WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES for the year ending August 31, 1941, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. Precision has been made in the Income and Profits Taxes in amounts considered by the Department of Revenue and this provision is subject to the determination by the Income Tax Department. In this report we state that in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31, 1941, is proper and correct as to the exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the examinations given to us and in accordance with the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies Act 1934, we also report that in respect to two partly owned Subsidiary Companies the profits for the year were taken on an interim basis to the extent that dividends were declared therefrom, in respect to three other partly owned Subsidiary Companies, the profits exceed the amount for the year and these have not been taken on an interim basis, but are carried forward on the books of the respective Subsidiary Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Auditors

Montreal, November 14, 1941.

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL STOCK	
Seven per cent Cumulative Preferred	
Authorized—40,000 shares of	
\$100.00 each	\$4,000,000.00
Issued—34,600 shares of	
\$100.00 each	\$3,460,000.00
NOTE: Dividends aggregating \$3.50	
per share have accumulated on the	
Preferred Shares and have since been	
paid	
No Par Value Ordinary	
Authorized—225,000 shares	
Issued—200,000 shares	4,000,000.00
	\$7,460,000.00
DUE TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY	
COMPANY	446,108.60
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued	
Liabilities	\$1,069,740.80
Deposit Accounts	121,497.60
Provision for Dominion, Provincial	
and Other Taxes	613,157.96
	1,743,306.36
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO	
RETIRED EMPLOYEES	20,000.00
RESERVE FOR FUTURE DEPRECIATION	
IN INVENTORY VALUES	50,000.00
EARNED SURPLUS as per statement	
attached	4,515,317.86
CONTINGENT LIABILITY	
In respect to guarantee	
of the Bank Loan of a	
partly owned subsidi-	
ary company	\$25,000.00
	\$14,234,732.82

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS AUGUST 31, 1941

Combined Profit from Operations:	
After deducting all manufacturing,	
selling and general expenses, ex-	
cept those detailed below, includ-	
ing remuneration amounting in the	
aggregate to \$94,593.50 paid as fees	
of solicitors and counsel and sal-	
aries of executive officers and	
directors fees, and after providing	
for bad debts, but before charging	
depreciation of buildings and equip-	
ment	\$1,074,135.00
ADD:	
Dividends from Partly Owned Sub-	
subsidiary Companies and interest on	
Investments	50,936.21
	\$1,125,071.21
DEDUCT:	
Provision for Depreciation	\$ 83,282.05
Provision for Income and Profits	
Taxes	440,591.00
Allowances paid to Retired Employees	23,552.96
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets and	
Similar Investments	4,013.84
	551,439.85
NET PROFIT for the year	\$ 573,631.36
Retained Surplus, balance at August 31,	
1940	\$4,477,984.68
DEDUCT: Prior years' adjustments	1,838.18
	4,476,086.50
	\$5,049,717.81
DEDUCT: Dividends of \$14.00 per	
share paid during the year to Pre-	
ferred Shareholders of The Sherwin-	
Williams Company of Canada, Limited	484,400.00
Provision for future depreciation in	
inventory values	50,000.00
	334,400.00
EARNED SURPLUS, balance at August	
31, 1941	\$4,515,317.86

Marketing Muddle

BY REECE H. HAGUE

"A grave indictment" was the term applied by Reece H. Hague, in an article in Saturday Night last week, to the Clyne report on the operations of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.

In this second and concluding article, Mr. Hague tells of serious irregularities involving Board officials.

SINGLED out for special attention by J. V. Clyne, in his investigation of the activities of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, were A. Peterson and R. A. Coleman, both of whom served on the Board. Mr. Peterson also acted as secretary of the Board for several years after its formation.

"Tags and quotas appear to have been issued by Mr. Peterson in violation of the orders of the Board" reports Mr. Clyne. "We requested Mr. Peterson's solicitor to have Mr. Peterson interview us in his presence so that he would be afforded an opportunity of giving an explanation for irregularities in issuing tags and quotas, but Mr. Peterson refused to see us."

Mr. Clyne found a lack of consistency in fixing quotas. He found that quotas had been issued to growers who had actually not produced potatoes and that their quotas had been used by other growers. He also found that quotas had been issued to persons who were not registered growers.

In other cases growers had been receiving tags in excess of their quotas and in one instance Mr. Clyne discovered that in a roundabout way tags were issued to growers in order to enable wholesalers with whom such growers were associated to discharge their debts to the Agency in connection with other transactions.

Whereas no powers had been granted to members of the Board to act individually, Mr. Clyne contends that from time to time individual members of the Board carried out the administration of the scheme.

Two blank books of transport permits were given to Mr. Coleman and in examining the carbon copies of the permits issued, Mr. Clyne found that all these permits, although purporting to be signed by Coleman, were not actually signed by him and in some instances he could not identify the signatures.

Remarkable Transaction

One remarkable transaction involving Coleman is outlined by Mr. Clyne.

It appears that in May 1939 approximately 162 sacks of potatoes were seized for violation of orders of the Board and were taken to the Agency warehouse. They were Chilliwack potatoes and according to Mr. Clyne persons who were qualified to judge were prepared to swear that between 60% and 70% were commercially saleable as No. 2 grade. However the 156 sacks, being the 162 sacks seized after allowing for shrinkage, were sold to Mr. Coleman by the Agency at \$4 a ton as pig feed.

"It would appear," says Mr. Clyne, "that these potatoes could have been sold commercially for a sum a good deal in excess of this amount. The Board received \$31.20 as proceeds of the sale out of which it paid \$15.60 cartage. Later Mr. Coleman complained to the Board that these potatoes were not even fit for pig feed and got a rebate of \$2 a ton, being \$15.60, so that the Board realized nothing on the transaction."

"Mr. Coleman is a Ladner grower, and as has been pointed out the potatoes purchased by him were Chilliwack potatoes. We have evidence of persons who saw the potatoes in the warehouse and later have stated that they saw about 90 sacks of these same potatoes stored in Mr. Coleman's name at Pacific Coast Terminals in New Westminster. These potatoes were being delivered by Mr. Coleman for consumption at the New Westminster Penitentiary."

"We have discussed this matter with Mr. Coleman, who denies that the potatoes purchased by him as aforesaid were of commercial grade. He stated that he had sold 20 sacks as seed potatoes but later he altered

this figure to 14 sacks, for which he received 60 cents each. His explanation of the potatoes stored in his name at New Westminster is that these were his own potatoes stored in Chilliwack sacks."

"We do not believe that there are any particular sacks bearing Chilliwack marks and Mr. Coleman confirmed this at a later interview."

"The evidence which we have clearly indicates that the potatoes stored in New Westminster in Mr. Coleman's name were Chilliwack potatoes. It remains to be explained how Chilliwack potatoes were stored in his name, as he is a Ladner grower, if they were not the identical potatoes which were seized and sold to Mr. Coleman."

"It is clear that at least some of these potatoes were sold by Mr. Coleman commercially, but nevertheless he was able to obtain a rebate from the Board."

Benefited as Trucker

Mr. Clyne also found that sacks and tags were handed over to Mr. Coleman by Mr. Peterson for distribution and that Mr. Coleman's business as a trucker was greater after he became a member of the Board than it had been previously. The report stated that he had evidence that a number of growers who had hitherto done business through other truckers turned their trucking business over to Mr. Coleman after he became a member of the Board.

Under an order made in January, 1940, the Board instructed that different colored tags should be used for potatoes from various districts. According to Mr. Clyne these tags were issued indiscriminately. On occasion Chilliwack potatoes bearing a red tag were at a premium as to price and there was a possibility that retailers may have been misled as to the type of potatoes purchased by them due to their bearing tags from the wrong districts.

Likewise the wholesaler would be given the opportunity of selling other potatoes at the Chilliwack price. It is pointed out by Mr. Clyne that if the supply of tags for any one district became exhausted a new supply could have been obtained very quickly, and he could see no reason for the apparent disregard of the express order of the Board.

From the evidence submitted, Mr. Clyne formed the opinion that discrimination had been shown between growers as to the issuance of tags and quotas by Board officials and as to the sale of the growers' product by the Agency. He also expressed the belief that on occasions discrimination had been shown by the Agency between wholesalers to whom the Agency sold the growers' product.

One instance came to the investigator's attention in which it appeared that when potatoes were scarce the Agency gave instructions that they were only to be sold to three named firms. Other wholesalers complained that they had never been able to buy Chilliwack potatoes from the Agency despite their willingness to pay cash at the current market price.

Just what will be the outcome of the Royal Commission's investigation into the activities of B.C.'s marketing boards remains to be seen but the Clyne report seems to very clearly indicate that an investigation of the Potato Board in particular was long overdue. Had some official recognition been taken of the revelations I made regarding this Board's machinations at the time these revelations were published in SATURDAY NIGHT in 1936-37 it would probably have proved greatly to the benefit of the producers and consumers of potatoes and other vegetable products in British Columbia.



While changing costs, taxes and conditions challenge the plans of men, thousands carry on with confidence—backed by the unwavering stability of Crown Life Policies.

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Control and the War Effort

BY HENRY F. MARSHALL

Price control in a free economy interferes with the freedom of the market in order to prevent the complete destruction of that freedom by inflation.

The inflation threat in this country is not caused by a shortage of goods, but by the exigencies of war financing. A price control which, however effectively, combats that threat, does by itself nothing to enhance our economic war effort; but it is indispensable for any further-going effort to that end.

Russia. In any case, the supply of those goods will not keep up with the increased part of the national income which is ready to be spent on them. This constitutes the inflation threat. If we combat it and the controls now instituted are quite sufficient to do that—we shall avoid inflation, but no more. Irksome as the control is to many people, it does just that which most of those who object to it have at heart: it prevents a far-going dislocation of "business as usual"—but a dislocation which would go to the limits of our system is really necessary to ensure the maximum war effort. This is not to say that there should be inflation, though inflation would produce the furthest-going dislocation; but its costs are otherwise too high.

Although the present control does not in itself enhance the war effort, it is indispensable for any endeavor that would enhance it. There is nothing to indicate that the government will not undertake such endeavors. It cannot be doubted that otherwise than mere price control of the present type—they would seriously dislocate business.

of production.

This must be the main object of any controls we introduce during the war: to change the course of production. It can naturally be changed only by interference with the free market. But mere inflation-preventing interference with the free market will in itself not lead to a change of production. It interferes with the freedom of the market only in order to prevent its destruction by inflation, and it will, by itself, prevent rather than produce a change of production.

Dr. Mackintosh also said in his address: "This ceiling . . . constitutes a system of economic controls which no one in his senses welcomes for its own sake, and which no one in his senses would desire to retain beyond the present emergency." These words raise an important question, irrespective of the economic policy we are to pursue after the war. If the system of controls is to be abolished when the emergency is over, the difficulties then will be of a magnitude which depends on how far our economic system will be removed from the basis on which an economy can work without controls.

At End of War

If it is possible at the end of the war to remove the controls without disastrous consequences, this would be a sign that during the war we did not reach the economic effort of which we are technically capable. If, on the other hand, it will not be possible to remove the controls without disastrous consequences, this would be an indication that during the war we have deviated, in the interest of our economic war effort, so far from the line of "business as usual" as to have brought real sacrifices. It is one thing merely to prevent inflation because one does not like it, and another thing to prevent it because one wants to harness one's economy for an all-out war effort.

If we want to do the latter we must make up our minds to it that we shall not be able to remove the controls when the war is over. Whatever our post-war economic policy is to be, and whatever we do during the war to initiate it, there is no gain-saying that we shall hamper our war effort if we now begin to lay the foundations of a post-war economic policy which is not to include controls at least for some time after the war.

Of course, Dr. Mackintosh's statement does not definitely indicate which of the two post-war policies we are going to pursue; for the "present emergency" of his sentence may include a post-war period during which our controls cannot be removed on account of the dislocation to be caused by our war effort. He thus leaves the question open, and it would be greatly appreciated if he, or someone else equally competent and authoritative, closed the gap.

No Drastic Shortage

Apart from certain goods, such as automobiles, refrigerators, and a few textile lines, there is no great likelihood that this country will experience a drastic shortage of those goods on which the bulk of consumer money is spent; though a shortage may develop on account of the shipments of certain foodstuffs to Britain and to

INCREASING . . .

the assets of your estate, or its liquidity, are not the only means of protecting it against greatly increased taxation. There are other legitimate and practical ways of meeting this problem. Our officers will be glad to discuss them with you.

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ANY policy of price control has two kinds of effects on the economy on which it is imposed—short-term effects and long-term effects. Economists do not agree among themselves on the desirability of those effects, but that they occur is generally accepted.

In a recent address Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, adviser to the Ministry of Finance, and formerly professor of Economics at Queen's University, said this: The system of price and wage ceilings now put in force in Canada is not the adoption of somebody's theory, nor is it an imitation of some other country's policy, but an honest attempt to meet a practical situation.

These words, coming as they do from one who presumably had a hand in framing the system, must of course be accepted as they stand. But in spite of them it must be assumed that the policy has been devised after careful analysis of our present economic situation, and after careful appraisal of its probable effects. Thus, even if the policy is not the adoption of somebody else's theory, it is still based on a theory, namely on the theory of those who drafted it. For it is not conceivable that so momentous and comprehensive a policy has been adopted without mature analysis and appraisal of the processes whose results are commonly called theory.

Different Yardstick

Not knowing those particular processes, the observer who wants to gain a picture of the possible and probable consequences of the policy, is in the awkward position of being compelled to use a yardstick which may be different from that of the policy drafters. But it may be an advantage to bring a different viewpoint into the discussion, though it is doubtful whether there will really be a great difference; for the policy drafters are economists, and even if they wanted to, they can hardly have completely eliminated established trends of thought from their analysis and their appraisal.

That our price control is not an imitation of some other country's policy goes, of course, without saying. One need only look at other countries which have price controls, for instance Germany and Italy, to see that our way of political thinking and our political institutions preclude the imitation of their systems. But economically speaking a price control is a price control, whether it is enforced by machine guns and concentration camps, or whether it relies for its effectiveness on free agreement based on persuasion and enlightenment.

The regulator of a free economy is the free market. The market is the instrument which forms prices. To interfere with prices means to interfere with the market and to make the economy less free.

Same in Any Market

The market forms prices by concentrating supply and demand in space and time; the best examples are the stock market, and institutions such as wheat exchanges and wool auctions. But the principle is the same in any market, whether concentrated or diffused as, for instance, the retail market for groceries.

One of our aims, which is to prevent inflation, can only be achieved by way of interfering with the market. For the consequence of inflation, rising prices; and as the exigencies of war taxation and war financing in general make it impossible effectively to curb the source of inflation, it is necessary to dam the river that flows from the source.

In peacetime that river is dammed by crises and depressions, the wall of which is built by credit restriction the present inflation threatens. But at present we cannot afford depression with its decrease of production. If the policy of price control (in the place of credit restriction) were adopted in peacetime with the aim of preventing inflation, it might then lead to the obviation of depression too, but it would not necessarily lead to a change

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Secretary

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Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 87

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-five cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of December, 1941.

By order of the Board,
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
SECRETARY.

2000 at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
November 15th, 1941.

PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B.C. LTD.

N. P. L.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share, being at the rate of 10c per annum on the paid up capital of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending on the 31st day of September 1941, payable on the 2nd day of October 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of September 1941.

By Order of the Board,
ALFRED E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C.,
November 18, 1941.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1 3/4%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of November, 1941.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, November 19th/41.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of November, 1941.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, November 19th/41.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 9

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of eight cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on December 29th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 6th, 1941.

By order of the Board,
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 24th.

GOLD & DROSS

ENAMEL & HEATING

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am considering buying some common stock of Enamel And Heating Products Company, Amherst, Nova Scotia. Please give me some information regarding this stock and your opinion of it.

—N. D. K. W., Montreal, Que.

I think that the common stock of Enamel and Heating Products, Limited, has less than average appeal.

This company, which manufactures complete lines of cast iron sanitary enameled ware and heating equipment, showed a net income of \$3,665 in the year ended December 31, 1940, equal to 12 cents per share, against a net of \$307 in 1939, equal to one cent per share. Its earnings' record over the past several years, has not been impressive—it showed a deficit of \$7,661 in 1938 and net of \$7,968 in 1939 and \$42 in 1936. The financial position is only fair and I see no prospects of dividends.

VICKERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Will you please tell me how Canadian Vickers bonds stand in regard to arrangements for payment of bond interest? I should like very much to have your opinion as to whether, in the light of these arrangements and considering the two years' default, it would seem better to dispose of them now or to continue to hold them.

—N. L., Toronto, Ont.

I think, if I were you, that I would continue to hold my Canadian Vickers bonds. I understand that there is a strong possibility that Vickers will resume interest payments on these bonds in August, 1942, when the present plan—whereby bondholders waived interest payments and empowered the company to pledge \$750,000 of the "prior lien" bonds against bank loans—expires.

Orders for airplanes, minesweepers, and cargo boats which have been received by Canadian Vickers are estimated to amount to over \$30,000,000. Despite these large orders, the company has so far managed to overcome its greatest obstacle—adequate working capital—and has not found it necessary to exercise its right to issue bonds, as explained above, against bank loans. I understand that the company has been able to secure prompt and frequent payments on war orders, and bank loans at the present time are said to be only slightly in excess of the figure of \$325,849 shown at the end of the last fiscal year, which terminated on February 28, 1941. In that year, operating profits were \$1,262,737—the best since the company was organized in 1927.

The company's latest order is said to be for six freighters, to cost be-

tween \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, with other orders in sight. Aircraft orders recently received were for 40 large patrol bombers, costing about \$150,000 each. These are being turned out at the rate of five each month.

As yet, the company's position under the Excess Profits Tax has not been clarified, so that even last year's net profits, which were shown at \$372,632, cannot be regarded as final. At that time any estimate of taxes was left in abeyance, pending a settlement as to the company's position as a "depressed industry." A solution of the tax problem has not yet been reached.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I would appreciate any information you have on International Hydro Electric System bonds. Do you consider this a good buy?

—S. J. W., Vancouver, B.C.

No, I don't; the bonds of International Hydro-Electric System are highly speculative and quite unattractive at the present time.

System earnings are expected to continue to compare unfavorably with a year ago in coming months because of rising costs and taxes. Parent income will probably fall well short of fixed charges, though both the Canadian and New England subsidiaries should record further operating gains as the demand for industrial power increases. Returns from New England Power Association have been restricted by severe drought, while in the case of the Canadian subsidiary—Gatineau Power, the principal contributor to parent income—higher income taxes and an increased levy on dividends will curtail the flow of earnings to the parent substantially.

TWIN CITY TRANSIT

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have been advised to buy Twin City Rapid Transit Company 5 1/2 per cent bonds due December 1, 1952. Will you kindly let me know your opinion of them?

—M. S. T., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

I think that the 5 1/2 per cent bonds of Twin City Rapid Transit Company are essentially speculative at the present time and lacking in appeal.

These bonds are a direct assumed obligation of the company and are secured by pledge of collateral which, in effect, represents a first lien on the important operating properties of the system. However, after liberal allowance for depreciation, the balance of earnings available for fixed charges has exceeded such requirements by a rather narrow margin. On this basis, the issue is regarded as essentially speculative, especially since the long term outlook for the traction industry is not encouraging.

Company Reports

Imperial Bank's Assets, Deposits, Profits Up

A MODERATE expansion in net profits and increases in total assets and in deposits are shown in the financial statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1941. Total assets at \$206,587,280 show an increase of \$15,000,000 during the period and now stand at a new year-end peak for the bank. Total deposits at \$183,231,152, are also shown about \$15,000,000 higher and are likewise at a new high.

Profit for the year totalled \$872,190, compared with \$961,018, in the previous twelve months. It is noted that in the latest year the Dominion taxes of \$504,533 were greater than the total of Dominion and provincial taxes together in the previous year. After dividends and amount written off bank premises, \$150,000, the amount carried forward into profit and loss is \$22,190, about double the amount for the previous year. The

balance forward now stands at \$698,842.

Bank notes in circulation are reduced to \$4,198,210 from \$4,980,000 in accordance with the statutory requirement imposed since the establishment of the Bank of Canada. All other cash items show substantial increases. Dominion Government deposits at \$15,442,139 are up about \$3,500,000 from the previous year. Deposits of provincial government are higher by nearly \$2,000,000, standing at \$13,675,971. Deposits by the public, not bearing interest, total \$55,675,905, an increase of more than \$6,000,000 and deposits bearing interest are increased nearly \$3,000,000 to a total of \$95,137,420. This last increase is especially noteworthy inasmuch as it was from this class of bank deposit that heavy withdrawals were usually made by depositors for subscriptions to war loans.

A Strong Security

New Issue

Province of Nova Scotia

3 1/4% Bonds due November 15th, 1954

Price: 98.95 and interest, to yield 3.35%

The Honourable A. S. MacMillan, Premier, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, stated in connection with this issue as follows:—"The Surplus on current account for this year will be considerably in excess of estimated surplus, even after all expenditures usually capitalized have this year been charged to revenue."

Backed by the integrity and industry of the people and strengthened by the expanding business activity of the Province, Nova Scotia Bonds offer an attractive investment.

Descriptive circular upon request.

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TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent, 1 3/4%, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1941, payable 2nd January, 1942, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1941.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 19th, 1941.



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, \$1.25, per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1941, payable 2nd January, 1942, to shareholders of record 1st December, 1941.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 19th, 1941.



"England Expects.."

• Nelson's immortal message, "England Expects Every Man This Day To Do His Duty" typifies the courage and tradition of the Royal Navy.

• "Your family expects YOU" to provide for them at ALL times, even when you are disabled" is a responsibility every father must accept. A Mutual Benefit health and accident contract, which pays regular monthly benefits when you are disabled from sickness or accident is your surest, quickest plan to provide this protection.

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
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YEAR AFTER YEAR

Under the Northwestern Mutual plan, dividends paid policyholders in 1940 totalled \$1,463,589. Since organization over \$27,900,000 has been returned to policyholders.

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER



W. R. HOUGHTON, Canadian Manager
RIDOUT & STRICKLAND CO. LTD.
Toronto Agents

ABOUT INSURANCE

Combination Disability Coverage

BY GEORGE GILBERT

For most people who work for salary, wages or fees "time is money" only so long as they are able to commercialize their time, that is, only so long as they are able to devote working hours to their business, trade or profession.

When, as a result of injury or illness, that ability is impaired or destroyed, their earning power stops, the financial returns for their invested time are no longer available to support them, and their economic existence is jeopardized, unless they have taken the precaution to insure against sickness and accident.

SINCE coverage against total disability is no longer obtainable from the life companies in the old form or at the old rates, the insuring public are turning more and more for disability protection to the modern combination accident and sickness policies now on the market.

Under one of these modern contracts, indemnity for total disability from accident is paid at full rate without limit of time while the insured is under medical care. For partial disability from accident, forty per cent of the monthly indemnity is paid for six months while the insured is under medical care. Indemnity for sickness is also paid at full rate without limit of time as long as the insured is totally disabled, confined within the house and under medical care. Indemnity at full rate for two months is paid while the insured is totally disabled and under medical care, although not confined within the house.

"Under medical care" means under the regular care and attendance of a qualified physician, surgeon or osteopath, other than himself. Total disability from injury must occur within twenty days from the date of the accident and must wholly, necessarily and continuously disable and prevent the insured from engaging in any occupation or employment. Partial disability indemnity is payable when the injury shall, from the date of the accident or immediately following a period of total disability for which indemnity is payable under the total disability provision of the policy, continuously disable and prevent the insured from performing work essential to the duties of any occupation in which he is engaged.

foot, 50 months; loss of one hand and entire sight of one eye, 50 months; loss of one foot and entire sight of one eye, 50 months; loss of one arm, 35 months; loss of one leg, 35 months; loss of one hand, 25 months; loss of one foot, 25 months; loss of entire sight of one eye, 15 months.

It should be noted that "loss" as used above with reference to hand or foot means complete severance through or above the wrist or ankle joint; as used with reference to arm or leg means complete severance through or above the elbow or knee; and as used with reference to eye means a loss of the entire sight that is irrecoverable. Indemnity for loss of sight or hands or feet is payable only if loss of life does not result within ninety days of the accident. The occurrence of any loss for which indemnity is payable under the terms of this section of the policy terminates the insurance.

Double Indemnity

Under the accumulative feature of the policy, each annual renewal increases the principal sum by ten per cent until the total increase reaches fifty per cent. Under the double indemnity feature, the accident benefits are doubled if the injury is sustained while the insured is riding as a passenger in a passenger conveyance (not including aeroplanes or dirigibles) provided and operated by a common carrier for regular passenger service, or while riding as a passenger in an elevator provided and operated for passenger service only, or in consequence of a stroke of lightning, or the burning of a building while the insured is therein or escaping therefrom.

Under the quarantine indemnity provision, if the insured by reason of exposure to infectious or contagious disease shall be involuntarily quarantined by order of a duly authorized health officer and thereby be prevented from performing any and every kind of work for profit or wage, the monthly sickness indemnity becomes payable for the period of such quarantine, not exceeding twelve weeks.

There is also a provision for air travel indemnity if the insured is injured while riding as a fare-paying passenger in a licensed passenger aeroplane, provided and operated by an incorporated passenger carrier for the regular transportation of passengers and which is being operated at the time by a duly licensed pilot upon a regularly established time schedule over a regular passenger route between definitely established airports. No indemnity is payable, however, for loss resulting from injury sustained in such aeroplane while it is being used for flights over water in excess of one hundred miles or more than fifty miles from land.

Non-Cancellable Feature

There is a non-cancellable provision in the policy, under which, notwithstanding Statutory Condition No. 9,

it may not be cancelled by the insurance company during the term for which it is issued or renewed, except that the provision is not to be construed as requiring the insurance company to further extend the insurance at the end of the original or any extended term, nor to prevent termination of the insurance upon failure to pay premium as agreed.

Provision is made for a period of grace for payment of renewal premiums. After the policy has been in force for not less than three consecutive months, the insurance company will give a grace of ten days for the payment of any subsequent premium, and during this period of grace the insurance remains in force without payment of premium, but subject otherwise to all of the provisions of the policy.

While it will be observed that the coverage afforded by the policy is comprehensive, there are certain exclusions which should be noted. The policy does not cover loss from injury sustained or sickness contracted: (1) while in military or naval service in time of war; (2) in consequence of

The WAWANESA

Mutual Insurance Company

—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Assets \$2,894,436.70

Surplus 1,513,855.65

Dom. Gov't Deposit 1,041,353.86

—Write for Financial Statement—

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.

Eastern Office — TORONTO, Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton

— 2000 Agents across Canada —

Protection Against Sickness and Off-Duty Accidents

\$500.00 For Accidental Death, Loss of Limbs, Sight, Etc.

\$50.00 Per Month While Totally Disabled by Sickness or Accident.
(From 8th Day)

\$12.50 Per Month Extra While in Hospital.

\$4.90 Quarterly Premium. Men Ages 18 to 49.

Agency Inquiries Solicited

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

BRANCHES—MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINNIPEG,
CALGARY and VANCOUVER.

THE DOMINION SECURITY ! LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY



The symbol of service and
shield of protection respected
by policy-holders.

ESTABLISHED 1889 — HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO — ONTARIO



THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM
President

A. W. EASTMURE
Managing Director

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

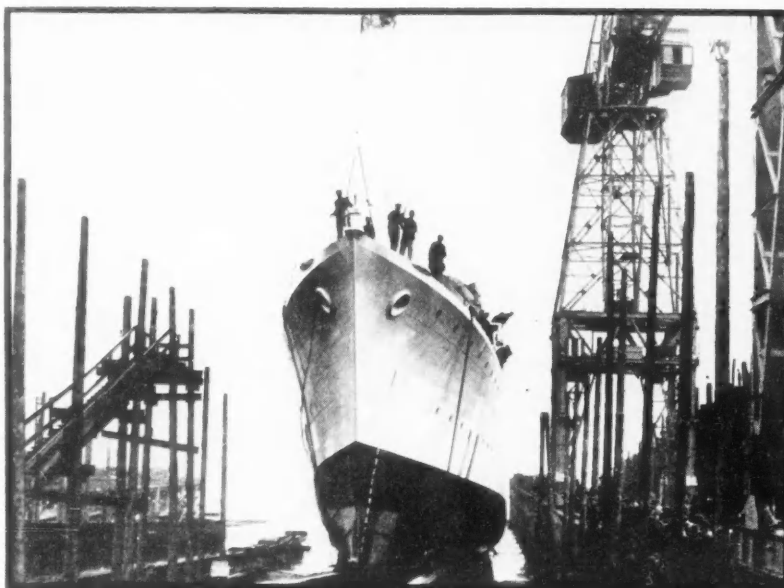
LUMBERMENS MUTUAL

VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent

CONCOURSE BUILDING

TORONTO

Casualty Company
"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"



The first of two Tribal Class destroyers ordered by the Royal Canadian Navy slides down the ways at the launching recently at an unnamed British shipyard. The ship will bear the name H.M.C.S. "Isquois". The Tribals are said to be a great advance in size and armament over the destroyers which are currently seeing service with the Canadian Navy.

war or any act of war; (3) while in or on, or in consequence of having been in or on, any vehicle or device for aerial navigation, or in falling therefrom or therewith, or while adjusting, operating or handling any such vehicle or device except as set out in the provision covering air travel; (4) outside Canada or the United States.

Nor does the policy cover loss re-

sulting wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, from: (1) suicide or self-destruction, or any attempt thereat, while either sane or insane; (2) venereal disease or syphilis; (3) hernia; (4) injuries occurring while the insured is under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics; (5) any condition involving the generative organs or appendages thereof if the insured be a woman; (6) insanity in any form.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

The writer has been a subscriber to your publication for some time, and has always been extremely interested in the question and answer columns respecting Insurance Problems.

Would you kindly let me have your opinion on the following. The writer has always been Insurance minded and carries about as much Insurance as his Income warrants. Quite a large percentage of same consists of 20-pay life policies, and the remainder is made up of straight life. In addition am carrying a deferred annuity which will mature at age 64. With increasing taxation, and moderate continued investments in War Savings Certificates and War Bonds of each issue, I find that it is increasingly difficult to make any reduction in a mortgage that I have on my home. While this is only for about 25% of the value of the property and I do not have to reduce it any further, I am undecided as to what is the best procedure.

With the pressure upon our Economic Structure and the possibility that same may become heavier as the War continues, would you suggest that a person in my position should go to the extent of cashing in on the deferred annuity, which can be done without any loss of principal or interest to pay off the mortgage? Really the annuity would be needed to provide for old age in addition to the equity in insurance policies, but from

the standpoint of conserving one's capital would you suggest the liquidation of the mortgage?

Furthermore, the argument has been advanced that during an all out war one might better turn their investments into real estate and become a debtor; in your opinion would this warrant for instance the purchasing of another property, with a down payment consisting of the amount tied up at present in the annuity, and the carrying of both properties with mortgages thereon? I appreciate that these questions are difficult ones to answer, as none of us can foretell the future and that foremost for all of us is the national effort and on this account I am not suggesting reducing my present or future investments in Government securities, but I am trying to decide whether funds tied up in a good Canadian insurance company are as secure as having a clear title to one's home or other real estate in years to come.

H. H. Weston, Ont.

You are to be congratulated upon having made provision for present family protection and future retirement income by means of your 20-pay life and whole life policies and your deferred annuity contract. As you are certain to receive all the values guaranteed under these policy and annuity contracts, I would advise you not to disturb any of them at present or in future unless your

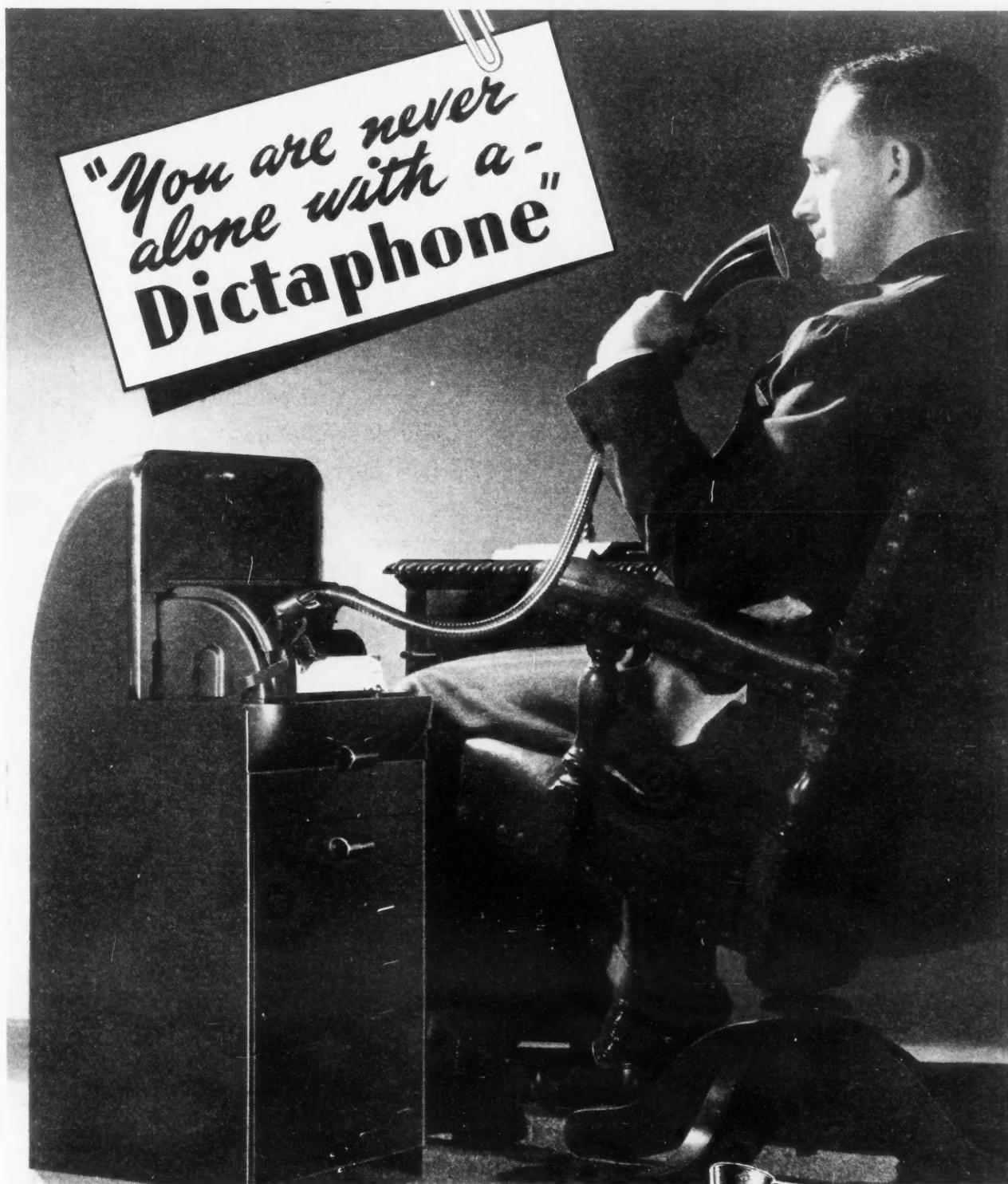
financial circumstances compel you to do so.

Your 20-pay life policies will become paid up in a reasonable length of time, and you will then have that amount of insurance for the rest of your life or as long as the protection is needed, without any further premium payments to make, while the cash value will continue to increase each year. Should the time come when your life insurance is not needed for family protection, you can utilize the cash value to provide income, to pay off mortgage indebtedness, or for any other purpose which then best meets your requirements.

Unless you are skilled in real estate investment, you are not likely to do as well with the money you have put into the deferred annuity, as far as providing future income is concerned, as you would by leaving it where it is. Your money is safe where it is, and you are sure of receiving the income guaranteed under the contract. In putting money into any one individual property, even a home, the element of chance or speculation enters, and while it may turn out to be a highly profitable venture, there is no certainty as to what the outcome will be; it may be a heavy loss. In the case of the annuity, you know in advance what the outcome will be, so far as the guaranteed values are concerned.



The greatest and most comprehensive Army manoeuvres ever held in England were recently concluded. For the purpose of the exercise, it was supposed that the Germans had landed in East Anglia and were attacking in the direction of the capital city, London. Here, a Canadian Highland Regiment has just "destroyed" a bridge and is marking it "blown up".



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A Russian soldier, lying prone, snips at Nazi wire with a pair of long-handled pliers. According to the Russian information which accompanied the picture, it was taken during actual combat. A Russian communique early this week claimed that "In one sector of the southern front during the last few days the enemy lost in fierce fighting 460 trucks, 320 cars, 37 guns, 20 machine guns and . . . 3,200 officers and men . . ."

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's

ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	\$ 92,755,884.45
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	38,972,993.05
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	54,960,697.77
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	498,740,536.76
Stocks	183,364.86
Call Loans	20,041,722.55
Bankers' Acceptances	6,811.15
TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES	\$705,662,010.55
<i>(equal to 73% of all Liabilities to the Public)</i>	
Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts	28,964,546.45
Commercial and Other Loans	275,698,972.17
Bank Premises	13,900,000.00
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	947,199.39
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	18,772,428.22
Other Assets not included in the Foregoing	2,606,322.43
Making Total Resources of	\$1,046,551,479.25

LIABILITIES

Due to the Public	
Deposits	\$928,387,889.51
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	17,890,850.50
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	18,772,428.22
Other Liabilities	4,594,440.73
Total Liabilities to the Public	969,645,608.96
<i>To meet which the Bank has resources as indicated above amounting to</i>	
Leaving an excess of Resources over Liabilities, which represents the Shareholders' interest over which Liabilities to the Public take precedence.	1,046,551,479.25
Capital	\$56,000,000.00
Reserve Fund, Profit & Loss Account and Reserves for Dividends	40,905,870.29
Total	\$76,905,870.29

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1941, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion Government Taxes amounting to \$2,242,905.10	\$3,437,026.60
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	\$2,880,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	500,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1940	\$1,321,642.15
Less adjustment of previous years' taxes	225,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$1,153,668.75

HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND,
PresidentJACKSON DODDS,
G. W. SPINNEY,
Joint General Managers

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 124 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.



Heinrich Himmler, head of the German Gestapo, facing the camera, arrives in Prague, Czechoslovakia. On his left is his chief lieutenant Reinhard Heidrich. Nine Czechs were executed for alleged "high treason and sabotage" on the day Himmler arrived in the Czechoslovak capital.

A Lot of Patience

(Continued from Page 35)

third set of ten games, with the result as follows:

WON	LOST
\$8.00	\$52.00
8.00	32.00
58.00	12.00
	32.00
\$74.00	32.00
	2.00
	7.00
	\$169.00
	74.00

LOST: \$95.00

Ah, bitter tears! Oh, gall and brimstone! I am now sixty-five imaginary dollars the poorer after thirty games of Patience. Common-sense tells me to back out, to take my losses like a man, and do the sensible thing for my wife and child. But the Demon has me in its foul grasp. I cannot repent. I begin my fourth day with the usual ten hateful snares and delusions. And here is what happens:

WON	LOST
\$88.00	\$42.00
	37.00
	32.00
	7.00
	27.00
	27.00
	27.00
	32.00
	\$258.00
	88.00

LOST: \$170.00

Total Losses to

Date: \$235.00

Now I must quit! Any man who smokes thirty to forty cigarettes a day, and quits just like that, can surely throw a pack of cards out the window, and call it a day. But no! The siren whispers in my ear; the siren says, "You can get even." I don't know why they use sirens for air-raid warnings; they're much too seductive.

So I quit... arguing with myself, and play the ten games that bring my useless total in this abominable clinic to fifty. And just to prove that Patience is not a Virtue but a Vice, here is what happens:

WON	LOST
\$208.00	\$7.00
208.00	52.00
23.00	12.00
	12.00
\$439.00	22.00
159.00	22.00
	32.00

WON: \$280.00

Total Losses:

\$235.00

Total Winnings

to Date: \$45.00

Zowie! See what I mean? I go and win two full games this round! What do I care that one of the games in the "Lost" column is a total bust? What do I care that I have seven figures in the "Lost" column, and only three in the "Won"? Look, I wiped

out that deficit of \$235.00, and I'm \$45.00 to the good. That's genius, isn't it? That's skill, isn't it? Who says I can't beat a lousy old card game? What's that? Quit when I'm up! Say, what do you take me for, a welsher? Nothing doing! This is an experiment that will benefit all humanity... and besides I may win some more.

So I play games 51 to 60:

WON	LOST
\$38.00	\$37.00
38.00	52.00
	47.00
\$76.00	27.00
	7.00
	47.00
	2.00
	37.00

LOST: \$180.00

Total Winnings

to Date: \$45.00

Total Losses for

60 Games: \$135.00

Did you ever see such a fool game in your life? I should have cheated some time when I wasn't looking! Imagine that! One hundred and thirty-five dollars out! What do you mean, it's only imaginary money? It's the principle of the thing. It might have been real money, mightn't it? And wouldn't I look a sap, playing ten games a day for six days, an average of about an hour and a half a day, and losing \$135.00. Where's the Law of Averages in that? Has that been repealed, too?

Why don't I keep the calm mind of the research giant, and report my findings deliberately? What do you think I'm doing? Say, if that two of hearts hadn't been buried under that Jack of clubs, I'd have won a game, and then I'd have been ahead... let me see...

Say, will somebody lend me a new pack of cards? I want to try a great social experiment.



A new tin hat which has been developed by the British Army and is being tested on current manoeuvres.

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